INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 12-8 (54-46). Wednesday, possible showers. LONDON: Tuesday, variable. Temp. 9-6 (48-43). Wednesday, possible showers. CHANNEL: Rather rough. ROME: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 12-9 (54-32). NEW YORK: Tuesday, clear. Temp. 1-—6 (34-21).

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S	Kenya	Shs 6.00
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	£2.00
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Eire	18 P	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	2 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	15 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Spain	50 Ptas.
Greece	15 Dr.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 5
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D.

9,239 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1977 Established 1887

Allon Bars UN Role in Peace Bid

Israeli Supports US Mediation

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Feb. 7.—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon today reiterated Israel's conviction that the United States should mediate in Mideast peace efforts and rule out any United Nations negotiations.

"We consider the United States the only possible mediator in the Middle East conflict," Mr. Allon said in reply to questions before going to Brussels.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, now on a Middle East tour, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance are scheduled to visit Israel this month.

"We shall receive Dr. Waldheim with all the honor due his office," he said, "but I cannot see how the United Nations can help in making peace in the Middle East when the General Assembly adopts resolutions which are in direct contradiction to Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 [which are the basis for the Geneva conference].

Visit Awaited

"We shall be happy to hear what Dr. Waldheim has to say and we shall tell him what we think," Mr. Allon said.

Israel has no intention of asking the United Nations any role in the peace negotiations in the Mideast area."

A senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official said recently that a call by the United States for "step-by-step" diplomatic moves in the Mideast had a better chance of being fruitful than a resumed convening of a Geneva conference.

Israel, however, was willing to return to Geneva, the official said, but only under the UN resolution that convened the brief Geneva conference in 1973 and under a more recent UN resolution that includes representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization at a Mideast parley.

A senior Israeli official said Israel would oppose "manifest tyranny," which, he said, was contained in the recent UN resolution calling for a PLO presence at any new peace talks. Israel is unalterably opposed to holding any dealings with the PLO which has called for the destruction of the state of Israel.

Arab Intentions 'Serious'

BEIRUT, Feb. 7 (UPI).— Mr. Waldheim said today he believed Arab leaders were "very serious" about seeking a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Waldheim made his remarks upon arrival in Lebanon from visits to Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia. He will leave for Damascus tomorrow and go to Israel on Thursday.

"It is my firm impression that the Arab countries are very serious about this," he said.

Waldheim said that "there is great interest in the Arab world to get down to business" on the substance of negotiations" and that the "Palestinian problem is a clear role" in this connection.

Waldheim, who met with Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat in Damascus for three hours Saturday night, emphasized that Mr. Arafat "fully shares the views of other Arab leaders that it is time to get down to business."

Mr. Arafat, "explained his position" and indicated he was waiting for an indication that Israel can convoke the Geneva conference.

Soviet Cosmonauts Launch Spacecraft With Two Men Aboard

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched two cosmonauts into earth orbit aboard the Soyuz-24 spaceship today and said that they would conduct scientific experiments with the Salyut-5 space laboratory.

The Soyuz-24 capsule was blasted into space at 1612 GMT, Tass, the official news agency, said.

The onboard systems of Soyuz-24 are functioning normally and the crew feels well. The cosmonauts have started fulfilling their flight program," the agency report said.

It was the first manned space flight since the Soyuz-23 cosmonaut returned safely to earth after an abortive two-day mission in 17. Faults in their spacecraft's control system forced them to call off a planned docking with the space lab.

Tass identified the commander of the Soyuz as Col. Victor Gorbatko, 42, and the flight engineer as Lt. Col. Yuri Glazkov, a space rookie.

United Press International.

GRIEF—A black missionary worker sobs at Musami Mission after seeing the bodies of slain nuns and priests. White Jesuit with him is Father Dunstan Myerscough, who was rounded up with the others but survived the shooting.

4 Nuns Among the Dead, Survivor Reports

Rhodesia Guerrillas Kill 7 White Missionaries

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 7.—Seven white Roman Catholic missionaries, including four nuns, were lined up and shot in a black guerrilla attack last night, a survivor of the massacre reported.

The sole survivor of the shooting said three German Dominican nuns, an English Dominican nun, two Jesuit missionaries from Germany and a lay brother from Ireland were executed inside the compound of their mission school north of Salisbury by guerrillas who argued about who would do the shooting.

"They did not say one word about why they were doing this to us," said Father Dunstan Myerscough, 65, an English Jesuit who said he threw himself to the ground when the guerrillas opened fire. "When one of the sisters asked what they wanted, one of them said, 'We want our country.'"

Rhodesian police said they collected 111 empty cartridges of a type used by Soviet-made machine guns at the shooting scene, the Catholic Masumi Mission 36 miles northeast of here.

A telegram sent by the Vatican to the Most Rev. Patrick Chakaipa, archbishop of Salisbury, said Pope Paul VI "prays for peace and justice to be re-established in all regions afflicted by these atrocious crimes."

Archbishop Chakaipa, a black, called the guerrilla attack an "evil act" that made a "mockery of whatever good ideals they claim to serve."

Father Myerscough said 12 guerrillas gathered him and the seven others on a sandy road running through the mission compound, then seemed to argue about who should kill them.

"One came forward and then withdrew. Then another did the same. Eventually three came forward and the others ran off. They raised their guns and opened fire."

Father Myerscough said the intruders ignored black nuns and staff members at the mission.

"They just seemed interested in rounding up the Europeans," he said.

Twelve missionaries have been killed in Rhodesia in the last two months, including three German Catholics shot by a black terrorist 190 miles south of Salisbury in December.

The Roman Catholic Church has 600,000 members in Rhodesia and runs more missions here than any other church. For years, it has been critical of the country's white government and its racial policies.

The Masumi Mission has 400 pupils and is one of the oldest in the country.

The nuns who died were Sister Joseph Wilkinson, 58, from Lancashire, England, and three West Germans—Sister Epiphany Schneider, 71, and Sister Ceslaus Stiegler, 59, both from Bavaria, and Sister Magdela Lewandowski, 42, from Kiel.

The male missionaries killed were the Rev. Christopher Sheperd-Smith, 33, a Briton born in east Africa; the Rev. Martin Thomas, 45, of London, and lay brother John Conway, 57, of Tralee in the Irish Republic.

But Sees Bigger Washington Role in Africa

Young Rules Out U.S. Aid in Toppling Smith

NAIROBI, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The United States will play a larger role in African affairs but will not aid black African efforts to topple Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young said today.

Mr. Young stopped over here briefly for talks with Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki before flying to Nigeria this afternoon to attend the Festival on Art and Culture in Lagos.

He previously held four days of talks in Tanzania with President Julius Nyerere, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and other statesmen at the start of his African visit.

"We've seen themes repeated over and over again" during the talks, Mr. Young told newsmen. "All of them seem to call for a little more involvement, which I think the Carter administration is committed to."

However, "in no sense is this administration committed to assuming the full burden," he said. "We see ourselves working with the peoples of Africa and African nations in a supporting role. Washington will not provide solutions to African problems."

He rejected an appeal by Mr. Nyerere for the United States to "help get this stumbling block [Mr. Smith] out of the way" as a first step toward achieving a peaceful solution in Rhodesia.

"Any solution has to be worked out with the people in power," Mr. Young said, "and I do not see the United States role as one of upsetting the indigenous leadership of any country, whether it be Smith in Rhodesia or any other nation in Africa."

He had seemed to indicate during a news conference yesterday that he supported the resumption of the Geneva peace conference without Mr. Smith, but he clarified his position.

"Some things are needed to be talked about by the nationalists, front-line presidents and Britain which are independent of Smith," Mr. Young said. These separate discussions could help develop "a kind of consensus" from "an African perspective" before the nationalists faced Mr. Smith again in Geneva.

During his talks with Mr. Waiyaki, Mr. Young touched briefly on Tanzania's border closure with Kenya.

Tourists stranded in Tanzania since last week by the sudden closing of the frontier today poured out of the country into Kenya for the second straight day.

A Dutch airliner was diverted to the northern Tanzania tourist center of Kilimanjaro to pick up 70 Japanese, West German, Italian and Scandinavian tourists, and, with special government permission, flew them to Nairobi. Overnight, 52 West German tourists were also flown to the Kenya capital on a special charter flight. Yesterday, 159 Americans and Canadians were lifted out.

Western embassy officials said there were probably around 1,000 tourists caught in Tanzania when the authorities last Thursday closed the common border with Kenya. The embassy officials said they expected the bulk of the tourists to have left Tanzania by tonight.

Dar es Salaam has given no explanation for the closure, although it appeared to be in retaliation for the collapse last week of the jointly owned East African Airways, for which Tanzania blamed Kenya.

Age Shift Transforms Life in U.S.

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—After decades of the rising influence of the "youth culture," the pendulum is swinging back. By the year 2030, the median age of Americans will be 37.3, or 8.4 years older than it is today, if U.S. women continue to bear so few children and the death rate continues to drop.

Federal government figures to be released in a few weeks will show that fertility rates dropped last year to a new low for the fifth year in a row.

Although it is hazardous to forecast the consequences of this trend, it seems unlikely that any aspect of U.S. life—the economy, housing styles, education, musical taste, land use, recreation, manufacturing, medical care, retirement practices and even politics will emerge untouched.

While the full brunt of the trend will not be felt for some years, harbingers abound:

- Levi Strauss, the jeans maker whose ads with psychedelic and sexual overtones were the commercial embodiment of the youthful culture of the 1960s, has made subtle changes in its pitch. The company now promotes sportswear with a fuller cut, for that 1965 college boy who can no longer squeeze into his size 30 Levis.
- Declining school enrollments have forced closings of schools and colleges and a search for new "markets." Montgomery County, Maryland, which lost 4,500 students this year and expects to see another drop of 4,500 in the fall, recently closed seven public schools. Columbia University in New York recently announced a major move into adult education.
- Faced with declining sales of baby food, the Gerber Products Co. has diversified and now makes such products as vaporizers and shampoo. In recent months Gerber has widely advertised its life insurance and it is also testing adult foods such as catsup and peanut "spread," as well as single-serving foods for the elderly. As it is, company officials privately estimate that as much as 10 per cent of its baby food is actually consumed by the elderly.
- The FM rock radio stations that emerged in the 1960s are still thriving, but the sponsors are selling condominium apartments and suburban homes as well as phonograph records and acne remedies.
- Social Security officials are calling for a thorough revamping of the retirement pay system, because they fear that soon there will not be enough young people working to support the swollen ranks of retired elderly. There are now 31 Social Security beneficiaries for every 100 workers. By the middle of the next century, it is estimated, the figure will rise to 50. If so, Social Security taxes may have to rise to 35 per cent of the taxable payroll.

'Youth Culture' Seen Fading

And while some experts concede a transition to an older society will cause some painful social and economic dislocations, most believe the ultimate effect will not be damaging.

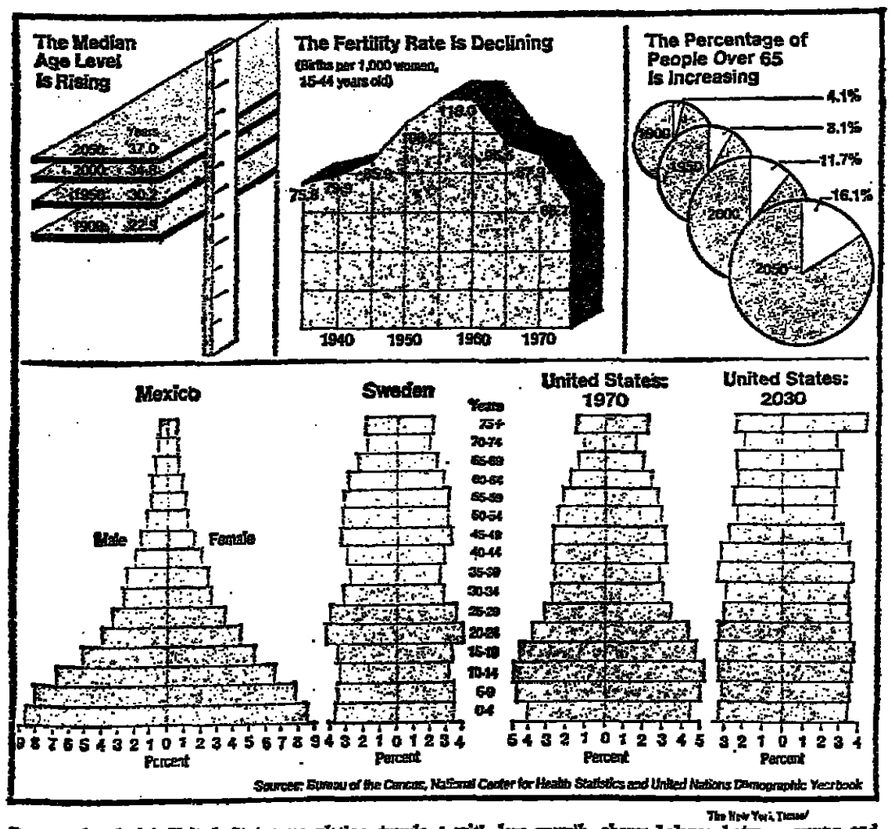
In a sense, U.S. social policy has been all too successful. Underlying the prediction that the population, while increasing for many decades yet, will probably have a larger proportion of elderly people and a smaller proportion of the young are some statistical facts of life.

The fertility rate of U.S. women continues to slide dramatically. For the first 11 months of last year, the rate was 65.7 births for each 1,000 women in the childbearing ages (15 to 44), down from 66.7 in 1975. At the crest of the postwar "baby boom" in 1957, the figure was 122.7; the previous low was 75.8, set in 1936 during the Depression.

Even the number of babies born remains extremely low, in comparative terms. About 3,159,000 babies were born during the 12-month period ending last November, the same as during the comparable period of 1975. During the baby-boom years, with a far smaller population, more than 4 million babies a year were born.

For several years now the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Top graphs depict United States population trends. Those on bottom show difference between countries having high and low growth rates. In Mexico, with growing population, younger age ranges predominate. Sweden, with low growth, shows balance between young and old. The U.S. in 1970 had pattern similar to Mexico's, except that the birth rate dropped. By the year 2030, the U.S. may show a population profile similar to Sweden's.

Annapolis Classmate

Adm. Turner Selected By Carter as CIA Chief

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (IHT).—President Carter today chose Adm. Stansfield Turner, a former Annapolis classmate who now commands NATO forces in southern Europe, to head the CIA.

Announcing the President's nomination of Adm. Turner, press secretary Jody Powell said Mr. Carter considers him "eminently qualified for this position, with broad background academically and militarily."

The 53-year-old admiral was brigade commander, the top cadet military position, in his graduating class at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Mr. Powell said the President remembered meeting Adm. Turner at the academy, although he did not know him well. He said Mr. Carter recalled: "He was so far ahead of the rest of us no one was ever jealous of him." Adm. Turner graduated 25th in the class, Mr. Carter 59th.

The new CIA nomination follows the withdrawal by Theodore Sorensen, Mr. Carter's first choice, after strong opposition developed in and out of the Senate to some of Mr. Sorensen's positions. The President acquiesced in the Sorensen withdrawal, and political observers generally felt Mr. Carter decided not to make a fight of it at the outset of his administration.

No Opposition Expected

There is expected to be no opposition to Adm. Turner's nomination. Twice before the director of Central Intelligence was a Navy man: Rear Adm. Roscoe Hillenkoetter in 1947-50 and Adm. William Raborn in 1965-66.

Today, Mr. Powell told reporters that the nominee, who has his headquarters at Naples as commander in chief of allied forces in southern Europe, will not have to retire from the Navy to take the CIA position.

Asked whether the admiral's expertise on the Soviet naval buildup was a factor in his selection, the press secretary said, "The President has expressed publicly his interest in that situation. The President has publicly expressed his concern about the relative strength [of the Soviet Navy], not so much the existing relationship but the future."

Of Adm. Turner, Mr. Powell said the President "has complete trust in him . . . based on his conversations with him," adding, "He obviously respected and admired him."

President Carter was quoted by another White House spokesman as having told a Cabinet meeting this morning about Adm. Turner: "I think as you meet him you will find him a military person who in the future could be the next George Marshall." That was a reference to the wartime army chief of staff who became defense secretary and secretary of state under President Truman.

The President is convinced Adm. Turner, in his intelligence post, can divorce himself from his naval orientation, Mr. Powell said.

In recent years, the CIA director has been a civilian, with a military officer occupying the deputy directorship. This time, if Adm. Turner is approved by the Senate, a civilian will fill the No. 2 spot since by law military men may not occupy both.

The CIA has been subjected to great criticism in recent years as a result of disclosures of its cover activities in foreign nations and abuses of its charter by carrying out intelligence work in this country.

Adm. Turner, who was born in Chicago, was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, receiving a master of arts degree in 1950 after having graduated in the Naval Academy class of 1946. He was originally in the Annapolis class of 1947, but took an accelerated course and graduated a year earlier.

The admiral served mainly on destroyers, seeing action in the Vietnam war. He was aide to the secretary of the Navy in 1968-70 and commanded a carrier task force in the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean in 1970-71. He commanded the Second Fleet in 1974-75 before taking his NATO post in 1975.

United Press International.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, named to head CIA.

To Note Treatment of Dissidents

U.S. Voices Public Concern Over Detention of Ginsburg

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—The State Department said today that it had informed the Soviet Union that the United States was "watching with concern" what happens to Alexander Ginsburg, a leading political dissident, who was arrested in Moscow last week.

The Carter administration's unusual interest in Mr. Ginsburg's treatment was conveyed to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last Friday, administration officials said.

In that meeting, Mr. Vance also asked the Russians to cancel in 24 hours the ouster of an Associated Press correspondent, George Krimsky, announced that day.

Moscow refused to rescind Mr. Krimsky's expulsion, however, and the United States, on Saturday, ordered a correspondent for the official press agency, Tass, to leave this country. The public statement of concern on Mr. Ginsburg was delayed until today, in the vain hope that he would be released in the interim, officials said.

'Absolutely Groundless'

The Soviet Embassy today issued a statement protesting the expulsion of the Tass correspondent as "absolutely groundless" and a violation of the Helsinki agreement. The department justified the retaliation as in response to the Soviet "violation" of the Helsinki agreement in its expulsion of Mr. Krimsky.

"We are watching with concern the treatment of Alexander Ginsburg, and we have made the Soviet government aware of our feeling," Frederick Brown, a department spokesman, said today.

"Wherever it may occur, the harassment of individuals who are pursuing the principles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or who are working for the implementation of the final act of the Helsinki conference is a matter of profound concern to all Americans," he said.

This was the third "human rights statement" issued by the State Department since the Carter administration took office.

On Jan. 26, the department charged Czechoslovakia with violating the 1975 Helsinki accord by its harassment of the signers of the human rights document, Charter 77.

Two days later, the department warned the Russians not to try to silence Andrei Sakharov, a leading dissident and human rights activist.

Soviet Complaint

The Sakharov statement drew a Soviet complaint for interference in domestic affairs.

There was initially some confusion on the administration's policies because both Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance said that they had not known ahead of time about the State Department's comments about Mr. Sakharov.

But Mr. Carter, in a session with Mr. Dobrynin last Tuesday, said that he would not back down on concern for human rights at home and abroad.

News Analysis

Indians Ponder Reasons for Ram's Break With Mrs. Gandhi

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Twenty months ago, in the hot, sticky days just before and after the imposition of India's sweeping state of emergency, dissidents within the ruling Congress party were looking hopefully to Jagjivan Ram as the only credible alternative to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Many people think, with wisdom born of hindsight, that things could have been very different if Mr. Ram, the senior member of the Cabinet and a major national figure, had broken openly with Prime Minister Gandhi then and gathered like-minded people around him. But he did not.

Suddenly Wednesday he did, with a sharply worded denunciation of her stern emergency measures and the questions being asked were: Why did he do it and what does it mean?

"What I have done is in response to the call of the nation," Mr. Ram said as he sat in his garden surrounded by well-wishers who hope his defection will help to defeat the Congress party in next month's parliamentary election.

Creeping Trends

"Our objective is to stop the authoritarian and totalitarian trends creeping up in our country," he said.

Jayaprakash Narayan, who had been the principal opponent of Mrs. Gandhi's government, declared jubilantly that this was a "historic moment" that could help "give a new lease of life to democracy."

The defection of the 68-year-old agriculture minister clearly was a setback for Prime Minister Gandhi, for the first time giving the election campaign the aspect of a real contest and apparently insuring that her rigorous emergency rule of the country would become the principal issue.

There was real risk for Mrs. Gandhi in this unexpected political development and this was perhaps reflected in the vehemence of her shotgun counterattack on Mr. Ram.

Series of Speeches

In a series of speeches outside her white bungalow here she accused him of deception, of being weak-willed and even of not having been a very effective agriculture minister.

But even Mr. Ram's supporters found it difficult to answer the basic question that Mrs. Gandhi angrily posed last week to crowds brought in from rural areas in a gesture of support. "The emergency was not imposed yesterday. In all the long months of the emergency, why did it not strike him earlier that it was wrong?"

As Mrs. Gandhi pointed out in her letter accepting his resignation, Mr. Ram was present in the highest councils of government, with no murmur of dissent. Even on Tuesday when he went to her with a final plea that she withdraw the emergency, which has so far only been relaxed, he did not tell her that the alternative would be his departure from the government.

"I am astounded that you should want to resign at a time when elections have been announced, when most of the restrictions under the emergency have been relaxed, press censorship withdrawn and prisoners released," she told him.

Explanation Offered

Addressing a rally last week, Mr. Ram offered this explanation: "If I had resigned earlier, the elections would not have been announced. You would not know why I resigned or what happened to me thereafter."

It is known that he was under great personal pressure from some of the anti-government figures who had been released from jail only in recent weeks, including Chandra Shekhar, a leader of the so-called "young Turks," the rebels in the Congress party ranks in Parliament.

Moreover, Mr. Ram's defection would not have had nearly the impact if it had come before the relaxation two weeks ago of the rigid press censorship that was imposed a year and a half ago.

As the news spread Wednesday, several newspapers brought out extra editions consisting of one-page sheets with banner headlines, and Thursday they were all full of his statements against the government, none of which would have been possible under censorship.

Untouchable Following

Mr. Ram, who has been in the Cabinet almost without interruption ever since Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Gandhi's father, named him to the first one 30 years ago, has a broad national following, especially among the country's 55 million untouchables, of whom he is one.

He has a firm political base in his home state of Bihar, the second most populous state. His new party, the Congress for Democracy, is expected to gain as well in the most populous state, Uttar Pradesh, from the simultaneous defection of former chief minister H. N. Bahuguna, a popular figure who has been acting as Mr. Ram's chief lieutenant.

They hope to present a magnet to attract opponents of the emergency—"people silently suffering," as Mr. Ram called them—and to provide a focus for resentment against what opponents see as the high-handed rule of Mrs. Gandhi and her controversial and powerful son, Sanjay. But their success is not a foregone conclusion.

Socialist Released

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The government t day released the detained Socialist leader Raj Narain, who two years ago challenged Mrs. Gandhi's election to Parliament in a court action.

A spokesman for the opposition Janata (People's) party said Mr. Narain, held without trial since June, 1975, was freed from Hissar Jail in Haryana State, and was being brought to New Delhi tonight.

Mr. Narain was Mrs. Gandhi's defeated opponent in the Rae Bareli constituency in Uttar Pradesh. He brought two charges alleging corrupt electoral practices against the Prime Minister.

Coup Attempt or Government Plot?

Who Raided Benin and Why Still a Mystery

By John Darnton

COTONOU, Benin, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Shortly before 7 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 16, a plane with a blue tail whose markings were covered in white screeched to a bumpy landing at the drowsy airport here. Out jumped 80 to 100 men in battle gear, firing automatic weapons. Half were whites.

After three hours of inconclusive—and desultory—combat they departed as mysteriously as they had arrived. They have not been publicly reported since.

These are the only incontestable facts in a bizarre episode that is being decried throughout black Africa as a "mercenary" invasion of the tiny Marxist-Leninist republic of Benin, formerly known as Dahomey, in what was once French West Africa.

Depending on the interpretation given to the events, it was either a genuine attempt to bring down the militant leftist regime of President Mathieu Kerekou or an elaborate Machiavellian plot perpetrated by the government to shore up waning prestige.

Whatever the cause, the result is clear: Under the auspices of the governing People's Democratic party, a wave of xenophobia is sweeping the poor, underdeveloped, largely agricultural country of more than 3 million inhabitants. Looking for "imperialists and colonialists," squads of soldiers are conducting house-to-house searches and white foreigners are arrested on sight.

In all, 300 of the 2,000 whites still living here 16 years after independence were taken into custody. Now, with a semblance of calm returning to the boulevards lined with coconut trees and with the Nigerian border reopened, all but eight—two Germans, four French tourists, a Greek seaman and an American Peace Corps volunteer—have been released.

Tension Still High

Tension is still high. All visiting foreigners are required to report their presence to the Ministry of the Interior. The 60 Peace Corps volunteers have been warned by district heads of local revolutionary committees that they face arrest if they go outdoors. At night oil-drum barricades are mounted on the streets by the militia. The government radio exhorts "militants of the revolution" to watch for suspicious people. A foreigner is likely to be tailed by North Koreans in a black Citroën.

Last week, President Kerekou, an army officer, addressed thousands of persons assembled in the horseshoe-shaped national sports stadium, most of them in pastel-colored uniforms designating their revolutionary committees. They rose in unison as he heaped abuse upon unnamed Western powers and their African "neo-colonialist lackeys." His voice, at fever pitch, reverberated across the stands as the sweat poured down his army fatigues and the sun glinted from a square steel ring on his little finger.

The coffins of five army officers killed during the attack, draped in red and green and bedecked with flowers, were then solemnly paraded across the city to burial. The route was lined with a crowd four and five deep, many of them weeping.

Benin has seen six coups since independence from France in 1960, but until the one that installed Lt. Col. Kerekou on Oct. 26, 1972, they were bloodless—a tradition that many Beninois are proud of. How much blood was shed last month is only one of the mysteries. A government spokesman described frenzied battles that "saw many wounded and left many dead," but few residents encountered bodies and hospital workers say there was no sudden rush to emergency wards.

Despite reports in the Nigerian press of 500 deaths, it is probable that casualties on the government side were limited to six—the five army men and a civilian, said to be a militant who responded to a government broadcast urging the populace to storm the airport and who was cut down while wielding a machete from a bicycle.

Only Known Prisoner

The government says it captured a number of mercenaries and hints that some are whites, but the only prisoner it is known to be holding—his picture has appeared in the government newspaper, Ehuzu—is black. It is said that he is from Guinea, Benin's staunchest ally.

The government has appointed a commission of inquiry, whose members include representatives from Guinea and Nigeria, to investigate the attack and review what it describes as seized documents that will place responsibility. So far, no nation has been accused by name, although President Kerekou has suggested complicity on the part of an African nation. The names heard most frequently are Morocco, Togo, the Ivory Coast and Gabon, all of which are on uneasy terms with Benin.

There is no question but that 35 to 40 whites were in the invading force. "They were indeed white," said a witness who looked down from his bedroom window 20 feet from their line of march. "They were in their early thirties."

What astounded onlookers was not so much the attackers' race as their demeanor. They were said to have casually marched through a coconut grove from the airport to the presidential palace, shot off mortars and machine guns from a building 150 yards away and strolled back. When they encountered European residents they warned them, in perfect French, to remain indoors for their own safety.

A witness with binoculars who stood atop an apartment building said that the men took long cigarette breaks during the shelling. While retreating to the airport half a mile away they carried their rifles by the barrels and even stopped off for drink at an office building.

"They acted as if they didn't have a care in the world," a European diplomat said. "It was as if they were on some sort of maneuver."

The whites, wearing blue arm bands, advanced toward the stone and glass presidential palace while the blacks, wearing yellow ribbons, set up a line of mortars and bazookas half way across the coconut grove between the Boulevard de France and the international highway. The whites passed within 100 yards of the radio station but made no attempt to seize it, nor did they attack the nearby Interior Ministry, the seat of government power.

Not Blank Rounds

Many buildings are pocked with bullet holes, including the television station, the Hall of Congress, the Nigerian Embassy, the American ambassadorial residence and the presidential palace. The damage tends to refute witnesses who assert that, judging from the hollowness of the reports, blank rounds were fired.

The plane that brought the attackers left at 10 a.m. for an undetermined destination. Although the government reported that mercenaries were left behind and were fleeing toward the Togolese border, none have apparently been taken.

The type of aircraft is a subject of controversy. Recently, President Kerekou called it a DC-8; in a speech Jan. 27 he said it was a DC-7 "curiously equipped" with turboprop engines. Several witnesses, including an airplane mechanic, assert it was an Ilyushin-18, the Soviet aircraft that is in the air force of Guinea.

Last week, the President assembled the diplomatic corps for an inspection of the damage and of the captured weapons and material, which included U.S. rocket launchers, Belgian machine guns, Moroccan mortars and French ammunition and drugs. Also among the items on display were wine and cigarettes, including Gauloises, L&Ms and Virginia Slims. Pictures published in Ehuzu included Soviet bazookas, but these were not in the display for the diplomatic corps.

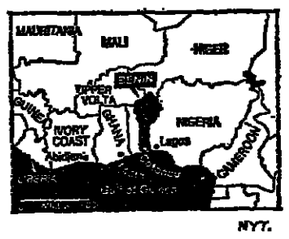
"It looks like the imperialists have added an artistic touch to our people's palace," the President remarked, gesturing with a swagger stick at two shell holes in the ceiling of the presidential bedroom, which, it is said, he does not occupy.

Those who believe that the attack was a false coup mounted by the government maintain that its popularity has been slipping with shortage of corn. The recent harvest was poor and a governmental effort to control prices has driven much of the supply off the public market.

Those who insist that the coup was genuine say that the invaders could have failed to link up with their fifth column or could have been dissidents in exile who are so out of touch with the situation that they believed simple gunfire would bring the regime to its knees.

A European resident who returned home in the early morning hours reported seeing Beninois troops at major intersections at 4 a.m.—three hours before the plane landed—but whether they intended to join the invaders or were part of a governmental scenario is not known.

The emblem of the 43-year-old President, who has been in power longer than any other leader in Benin, is a chameleon. In addition to being a changeling, it is for the Fon, the major tribe, a symbol of good luck.

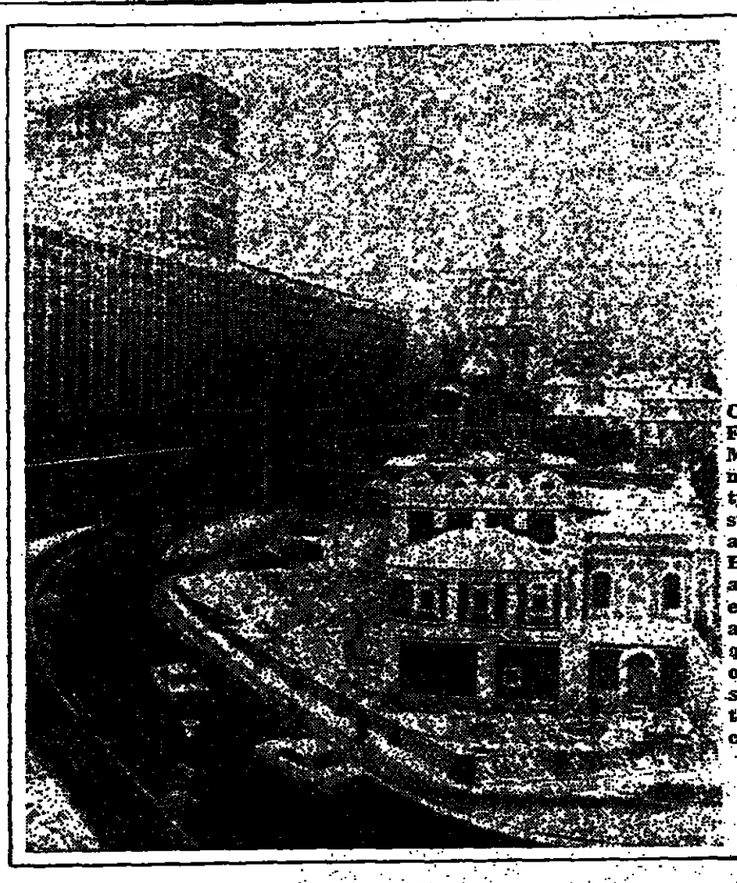


NYT.

Council to Meet

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 7 (AP).—The UN Security Council agreed today to take up Benin's complaint of aggression by unidentified "imperialists and their mercenaries." A Council member said that all members seemed agreed that a fact-finding mission should be sent to Benin.

A UN spokesman said that the special session would be held late today.


CHANGING FACE—Moscow's modernization typified by such buildings as the new Hotel Rossia, at upper left, emphasizes the antique qualities of the old one such as this small church. Keystone

Behind the Scenes at No. 10

2 Ex-Deputies of Wilson Trade Brickbats

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Two of Sir Harold Wilson's former kitchen cabinet assistants exploded with vitriolic attacks on each other today, breaking a long tradition of keeping internal disputes under cover. Before the day was over, the former British prime minister, who resigned unexpectedly last April, had joined in the feud.

The charges are more like those that the Conservatives and Laborites hurl at each other: disloyalty, lying and ruthlessness, with tales of a glass of whiskey being hurled at 10 Downing Street, of temper tantrums, of abuses of power and privileges, of people—even Sir Harold—slamming down telephones amid conversations, and of one person smashing a phone.

One adversary is Lady Falkender, 44, known as Mrs. Marcia Williams until 1974 and for 20 years Sir Harold's personal and political secretary. She is at home in bed recovering from a slipped disc, and Sir Harold rushed there today and came out defending her.

The other is Joseph Haines, 49, the former prime minister's chief press secretary from 1969 to 1976, who has returned to Fleet Street as a columnist at the Daily Mirror, and who lists his recreations in Who's Who as "heresy and watching football."

Backstage Power

Among Sir Harold's critics, Lady Falkender had long been thought to wield excessive behind-the-scenes power and was feared in many quarters, even within the Labor party. Mr. Haines was widely disliked by the press for efforts to insulate Sir Harold from scrutiny and for harsh assaults on the press when the prime minister was criticized. The leader's two aides were also know not to like each other much. Today Britain learned how much.

Early this morning, the tabloid Daily Mirror, where Mr. Haines went to work as a columnist after Sir Harold's retirement, began the five-part serialization of Mr. Haines's memoirs, "Politics of Power," before their publication next week.

"By her unpredictable tempers," Mr. Haines wrote today, "she demoralized not only those who had to work with her, but Harold Wilson also; yet she wielded a power with the prime minister to a degree unequaled by any person in my experience."

As an example, Mr. Haines wrote, it was the prime minister's secretary who actually wrote the resignation honors list that stirred a storm of controversy last May. It was loaded with entertainers, big businessmen and close friends of Sir Harold or Lady Falkender.

Honors List

The list had been written on Lady Falkender's personal lavender stationery in her own handwriting, Mr. Haines said, and then Sir Harold added a few names and deleted a few. Among those honored was Lady Falkender's sister, Mrs. Peggy Field, and Sir George Weidenfield, Sir Harold's publisher nd Lady Falkender's escort. Others were the chief cleaning woman at 10 Downing Street and the policeman who watched the door.

"She had," Mr. Haines said, "a determined, ruthless, magnetic personality. Publicly and privately she demonstrated total loyalty to Harold Wilson, though the private side was overladen by violent language and scenes, and lurid threats of what would happen if she did not get her way."

Mr. Haines said he did not know why Sir Harold kept her on. He said there was nothing personal in their relationship, despite gossip column speculation several years ago. The answer, he thought, "lies deep in his own insecurity."

Lady Falkender, who is not an MP, responded to Mr. Hai allegations with a handw statement—on House of C mons stationery with two through the seal.

"I am sorry Mr. Haines he had to write as he did," statement said. "His staten are wild and inaccurate and fect poorly on someone who supposed to be a loyal and ed adviser to Sir Harold Wil She said she would not com on the charges but offered observations about Mr. Hain

Mr. Haines has the du distinction of having had a of whiskey thrown all over by a colleague in a meetin which the prime minister present, because of the ab and intemperate language had used. I rescued his coat cleaned it down for him in prime minister's bathroom.

"Mr. Haines also had added dubious distinction of ing broken a telephone rec because of the strength of temper, when he had finish call to the press."

Wilson Reply

Sir Harold called Mr. Hai charges "a farrago of lie facts and alleged events tha not happen except in fo imagination—obviously a de

The former prime minister particularly annoyed by the ors list allegations. He sai had drawn up the list and Lady Falkender merely wro down for him. Then he lit Mr. Haines:

"If Joe wanted a peg on w to criticize me, he could done it more simply and h I have more than once s have made two or three app ments which turned out bad

"In the case of Joe Hain loyally backed him when he under attack by pressmen, a times with justification. charge of expecting a corresp ing loyalty in return is o accept."

British Official To Probe Effects Of Vaccinations

LONDON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Britain's Health Department ombudsman has agreed to investigate four test cases of children who suffered brain damage allegedly because of whooping cough vaccinations.

His decision yesterday was a major breakthrough in the fight by some parents for compensation for victims of government immunization programs.

The ombudsman, Sir Idwal Pugh, will try to establish through the test cases whether or not the Health Department is guilty of maladministration by failing to warn parents of the risks of inoculations. The test cases were referred to him by Jack Ashley, Labor member of Parliament, who led the fight for compensation for thalidomide victims.

Two of the test-case children have suffered convulsions since they were inoculated against whooping cough; one cannot speak, and a fourth was vaccinated despite a family history of epilepsy and is now a "vegetable," Mr. Ashley said.

Ireland Sues U.K. Over Torture

STRASBOURG, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Ireland sued the British government at the European Court of Human Rights today for torturing detainees in Northern Ireland in 1971.

The trial is the first interstate case to come before the court since its creation in 1959. The alleged offenses date back to the introduction of internment without trial in Ulster.

The European Human Rights Commission, an investigative body, last year upheld Irish accusations that Britain used torture against detainees in Ulster.

Low Birth, Death Rates Slowly Transforming Life in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

crucial "total fertility rate," or the average number of children born to each family, has sagged below the "replacement level" of 2.1. This is the figure at which the population would, after some decades, cease to grow. From the 3.7 children for each family in 1957, the total fertility rate went to 1.8 in 1975.

At the same time, improved medical care has swelled the numbers surviving to old age, pushing the death rate to new lows almost every year. It stood at 8.9 deaths for each 1,000 persons in 1975, and advance indications are that it was at least that low last year.

The declining death rate means a steady expansion of the ranks of the aged. If recent trends persist, the Census Bureau has projected, 17 per cent of Americans, or one in every six, will be over 65 by the year 2030, compared to one in 10 today.

Under these projections, excluding the imponderable of immigration, the population would stabilize by about 2030 with 46 million people over age 65, twice as many as today. This means, for example, that the number of women over 65 would be about equal to the number of girls under 15. Or, to put it another way, the median age of Americans will have climbed from 28.9 this year to 37.3 in 2030. The median age was 16 in 1800.

Key Barometer

These projections—they are not predictions—assume that fertility will remain low. Human fertility is notoriously unpredictable but most U.S. demographers feel the low fertility rates will continue because of the availability of effective contraception, liberalized abortion and divorce laws, postponement of marriage and the changing role of women. A key barometer of future fertility, the average number of children young women expect to have, slid from 3.1 births for each woman in 1967 to 2.4 in 1976.

The consequences of population shifts are difficult to predict because life-styles are also affected by taste, innovation and other unpredictable factors.

But it seems safe to assume that a country dominated by the old will need less baby food, toys, school teachers, and maternity wards. And demand should rise for retirement homes, medical care, recreational facilities and entertainment suiting the tastes of the elderly. Political life, too, may be altered, with the needs of the elderly becoming a major issue. The old may control close to a third of the vote.

Unless medicine drastically cuts the mortality of men, the gap in life span between men and women is likely to widen, even though the average person will live longer. Some have suggested, only half jokingly, that bigamy be legalized for elderly men.

U.S. business does not seem overly concerned about the aging trend. Some product and service lines will suffer, but on the whole industrial leaders are optimistic. Vernon Johnson, director of corporate planning at General Mills, which markets not only cereals but also toys, games, sportswear and other products, says that the trend will free more "discretionary" income for such goods as games and clothing. Many items—say, a Monopoly game—are bought only once no matter how many children a couple has, he observed. "There are some real pluses that offset the minuses of less children," Mr. Johnson said.

But if individual industries adapt, what about the economy as a whole? Will an older population be as productive? What will happen to income, consumption, demand for goods? Will there be less mobility? Will a population that has ceased to grow find enough economic growth to encourage investment in capital goods and maintain full employment? Will companies and institutions become more dominated by old people unwilling or unable to change: In short, will the economy stagnate?

Economists differ on these questions but in general U.S. experts are sanguine. The arguments are extremely complex but the consensus seems to be that any possible decline in average worker output, or productivity, in an older society would not be as damaging as continued population growth.

Indeed, many see clear advantages. Joseph Spengler of the University of North Carolina finds little reason to fear unemployment and says productivity should rise because the capital previously used to train new workers could be used to build more factories and machines.

A major concern is that an older society will have less mobility, occupational and geographic. With nearly all work:s expected to live to the end of their working years, ambitious talented young people may find their way blocked by a swollen older leadership. At the same time, there is concern that older peop are less adaptable, less creative and less innovative, more conservative. Without the pressure of large waves of young people, it is argued, a society will become gray and dreary. Critics of this theory say that countries with older populations, like Sweden, are not particularly conservative. But others find places like Sweden dull, if not conservative.

Of greater immediate concern is the matter of dependency. A stable population would have the same proportion of people in the working ages (18-65) compared to the dependent young and old as it does today—about three workers to every two dependents. However, the preponderance of dependents would shift to the elderly, who are far more costly to care for than the young.

As it is today, the United States provides rather poorly for its retired. What will happen when the number of retired doubles?

Thousands Strike In Netherlands

THE HAGUE, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Thousands of union members staged strikes throughout the Netherlands today to press wage demands and cost-of-living increases in new labor contracts.

The number of strikers throughout the country appeared to be smaller than the 30,000 predicted by union leaders, who, nevertheless, were satisfied with the initial response to the strike call.

The walkout was called to protest refusal by building, metal and food industries to negotiate automatic cost-of-living clauses in the new contracts.

Airliners in Close Call At Swedish Airport

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 7 (UPI).—A special commission today began investigating a near miss yesterday at Arlanda Airport involving two jets with 287 passengers and crewmen aboard.

The pilot of an SAS DC-9 coming from London aborted his landing to avoid a Scanair charter DC-8 waiting to take off. According to the newspaper Dagens Nyheter the aircraft were only 50 feet apart. "Don't take that too seriously," an official said.

Check for Cancer At U.K. A-Plant

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Doctors are to check on all 20,000 past employees of Britain's huge Windscale nuclear plant to find out how many have died of cancer.

There has recently been public concern here over a disclosure by Energy Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn that a small quantity of radioactive water leaked into the soil of Windscale, in northwest England.

Arthur Scargill, a prominent leftist miners' union leader, has attacked safety standards in Britain's nuclear industry and claimed that there is evidence that Windscale workers have died of certain forms of cancer. The plant has denied this and has ordered the survey.

Malta Bakers Strike

VALLETTA, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Troops took over the baking and distribution of bread in Malta today following a strike by the island's bakers who are demanding higher profits.

EEC Gives U.K. Fish Deal Mission

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community today authorized Britain to negotiate a fishing agreement with the Soviet Union on behalf of the community, officials said.

The decision, made by the permanent representatives here, will be communicated to the Russians by the British Foreign Office tonight, the officials said. It is in reply to a Soviet offer to negotiate an EEC deal through Britain, which is current president of the Council of Ministers.

Hymn to Queen's Jubilee a H With Public Despite Critics

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A hymn written by Britain's poet laureate for Queen Elizabeth's silver jubilee received loud, long applause when it was played for the first time last night.

The 24-line poem, written by Sir John Betjeman, came under fire from other poets and members of Parliament when it was made public Saturday. But at the Royal Albert Hall, 5,500 concertgoers felt differently.

"He is very upset" by the criticism, said Sue Freathy, agent to the 70-year-old Sir John. She said the poet was upset "because it is being treated as a poem when in fact it was never intended to be. It is a hymn."

After last night's performance, Master of the Queen's Musick Malcolm Williamson, who both set the verse to music and conducted the Trinity Boys' Choir, lashed out at those who claimed they could do better.

"Having lived with this hymn and having loved and cherished it and seen it grow under the poet laureate's hands, I don't admire enormously the verdict of a minor politician after he had seen it for less than a day," Mr. Williamson said. He said the words were "deceptively simple."

Critic Takes Pen

Earlier yesterday, Nicholas Fairbairn, 43, a Conservative party legislator, called the piece "absolutely pathetic.... The most banal, ninth-rate piece of child's verse." He also vowed to write a better one in three hours, as compared with the three months Sir John is said to have taken.

A sample verse from the Betjeman poem:

From that look of dedication
To those eyes profoundly blue
We know her coronation
As a sacrament and true.

This is an extract from Fairbairn's 18-line offering:

Queen sovereign univers
Queen my Queen,
Silver Queen, glint of Brit
Queen woman serene.

Queen for the weary,
Queen for the strong,
Queen daughter so uprig
Who has served us so long

Elizabeth our link
In the endless royal cha
Our lassie, our sovereign
Long may you reign.

One of Britain's major p Roy Fuller, who was widely ped to become poet laureat 1972 instead of Sir John, crit ed both rival verses.

Too Victorian

"Frankly, they're both runners by today's standa he said. "People expect t sophistication of idea and guage, not the old-fashio Victorian simple rhyming nique."

But he stressed that Sir had to keep his words si because they were set to m

The Guardian's arts c Nicholas de Jongh, meanw accused Sir John of "extr dinary banality" in the ju verse.

"Extraordinary banality, regressive juvenilia, of se and kind and beautiful holds us as her own,' marks point of no return. Worse this we cannot go," he said.

The Times Diary column p fun at the poet laureate's by printing an imaginary p reply from the Queen. It e

Don't take this as a com plaint, John,
For I'm not a Queen gripe—
Though the press (it's wh they're paid for)
Say it's all a load of trip

هكذا من الأصل

Carter's Aides Criticize Caution

Schmidt Appears to Resist U.S. Pressures for Reflation

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Unemployment in West Germany rose last month to 1,248,900, close to the peak recession figure of a year ago, and it is expected to rise even farther before the winter weather eases.

Despite urgings from President Carter's economic advisers, however, and from Vice-President Mondale on his recent visit, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt appears to be resisting pressure to relax West Germany's anti-inflationary policies and to try to stimulate faster economic growth.

Mr. Schmidt's Cabinet met Jan. 26, the day Mr. Mondale left Bonn for West Berlin and Rome, and decided to reduce the federal budget deficit for this year by more than $1 billion, to about $9.6 billion. A high-ranking U.S. economist in Mr. Mondale's party criticized the West Germans for being too cautious.

Mr. Mondale said after his return to Washington that he thought he had made progress in convincing the Chancellor that as leader of one of the "three great engines" of the world economy—with Japan and the United States—he ought to move West Germany ahead faster.

Reverse View

But the view from Bonn seems to be the reverse. Hans Friederichs, the minister of economics, sat in on the Mondale-Schmidt meetings and said, "I had the feeling at the end of the discussions that the Vice-President and his economic advisers left here convinced that the Federal Republic is doing no less than the United States."

The official view is that the economy is basically sound. In explaining the increase in unemployment from 4.8 to 5.5 per cent, Josef Stingl, the head of the Federal Labor Office, said that most of it was due to the winter weather—and that the worst was probably still to come. Unemployment was practically unknown here until 1974. The peak was 5.9 per cent, 1,350,990 workers, in January, last year.

But there is growing criticism here, particularly from the labor unions, that the government is not doing enough to overcome the problem.

When Mr. Mondale urged Mr. Schmidt to stimulate the economy, the reply was an elaborate explanation of a federal, state and local program that will begin in March, if all concerned can agree on its size and financing.

As Mr. Schmidt explained it, the program will spend $4 billion to $5 billion during the next two years building harbors, sewage plants, highways and other projects to aid the hard-pressed construction industry.

Skepticism Shown

An official said later that Richard Cooper, U.S. under secretary of state for economic affairs, listened with considerable skepticism.

Although Mr. Schmidt depends heavily on the labor unions for votes, he has argued for the last two years that keeping inflation under control was more important, for the time being, than trying to create jobs.

Inflation was just under 4 per cent for the last year, while unemployment has now reached 5.5 per cent again.

"We're trying to convince the Germans that they can run the risk of a little more inflation," a U.S. economist said after Mr. Mondale's visit. "We've been trying to convince them of that for most of the postwar period."

But, as Mr. Schmidt said, "In this country, if you give people more money, they don't spend it—they put it in the bank."

After Mr. Mondale left, the government announced that it planned to increase federal spending this year by only 6 per cent over last year. If unemployment continues to rise, however, that could change.

NATO Fears Of Blitz Are Discounted

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP).—The threat of Warsaw Pact forces launching a sudden attack across the NATO front has been "overstated" and could lead to a dangerous over-reaction in the West, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said yesterday.

Rep. Aspin, a member of the House Armed Services Committee and former Pentagon analyst, urged Congress to reject recent advice to spend billions of dollars to make NATO forces more combat ready.

Such a buildup, Rep. Aspin argued, might cause Soviet planners to do likewise and thus put a "hair trigger" on the situation. As it is now, he continued, the Russians have so many obstacles to launching a "no-notice, bolt-out-of-the-blue, sudden attack" that it is "pretty unlikely" that such a thrust would be successful.

Rep. Aspin thus took issue with recent warnings by retired Army Lt. Gen. James Hollingsworth and Sens. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla, who said the Warsaw Pact forces have been improved to the point that they now may be able to attack with less warning than NATO planners have planned for.

Undermanned Units

Rep. Aspin said Czechoslovak, East German and Polish divisions are both undermanned and underequipped. They constitute 27 of the 54 divisions in the Warsaw Pact available for an attack. The remaining 27 divisions are Soviet.

If the Russians relied solely on their own divisions, Rep. Aspin said, they would be using troops stationed farther from the German front than their opponents on the NATO side of the line. Soviet forces have not overcome the supply problems that "left their unopposed armored and mechanized divisions without many basic supplies on the third day of the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia," Rep. Aspin asserted.

Rather than invest in preparing NATO forces to go to war within 48 hours, he recommended focusing East-West negotiations on reducing the risk of surprise attack. He complained that the negotiations have concentrated too heavily on reducing the number of troops on each side instead of exploring other diplomatic options.

Rep. Aspin said the negotiators should get an agreement to put international observers at NATO and Warsaw Pact installations, limit the size and frequencies of military maneuvers that might disguise mobilization for an actual attack and require advance notice on troop rotations.

Edith Beale, 81, Mrs. Onassis' Aunt, Is Dead

SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y., Feb 7 (AP).—Edith Bouvier Beale, 81, an aunt of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, died here Saturday.

She and her daughter, Miss Edith Beale, 59, lived together in an old mansion called Grey Gardens in East Hampton.

The mother and daughter came to public attention five years ago when they were threatened with eviction after health inspectors found them living without heat or water. Residents of the summer homes surrounding the run-down building had complained to town officials.

The 38-room mansion was littered with excrement from pets and the building's exterior was dilapidated. Shrubs and trees had overgrown the property.

The eviction was halted when Mrs. Onassis and her sister, Lee Radziwill, reportedly paid several thousand dollars to clean up the mansion. The family also arranged to support the two women financially.

Hans Burkhard

RICHTERSWIL, Switzerland, Feb. 7 (AP).—Hans Burkhard, 83, one of Switzerland's first pilots, who designed the Gotha bomber used in World War I, has died.

Russia Leads Bloc In Merchant Marine

BREMEN, West Germany, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's merchant marine remained the biggest among Socialist countries last year, the Institute for Sea Traffic said today.

It said 2,758 vessels of 14.9 million gross registered tons were plying the oceans under the Soviet flag as of October. The institute said the world's overall merchant-marine tonnage grew 6 per cent last year. The Communist bloc's tonnage increased 11.2 per cent in the same period.

Cold Is Abating In Areas of U.S., Workers Return

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (UPI).—About 370,000 workers in upstate New York and New Jersey, victims of the cold that has diminished natural-gas supplies, began to return to work today as a result of citizen conservation efforts and gentler weather.

Life also began moving back to normal in the Midwest, with regular natural-gas service restored in Indiana. But in Ohio, the bitter cold continued with temperatures hitting—8 degrees Fahrenheit in Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus.

The winter, called by the Weather Bureau the coldest in the United States in 60 years, has hit areas of the southern United States with snow and unseasonably cold temperatures.

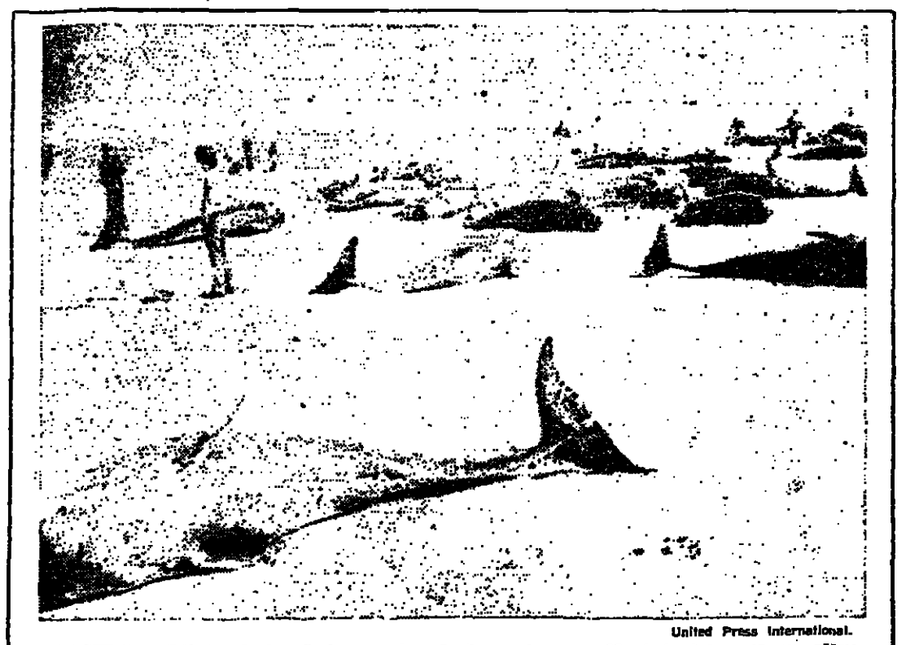
German Aid to U.S.

BERLIN, Feb. 7 (AP).—The West Berlin campaign to aid Americans suffering from winter hardship raised $225,000 in three days, a Red Cross spokesman said today.

She said that of the funds collected through last Friday, $80,000 was donated in West Berlin and about $145,000 in West Germany.

3 Die of Food Poisoning

MANILA, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The deaths of three persons and hospitalization of 800 others after eating poisonous bread led to the closure today of four bakeries and a temporary ban on flour sales on the central Philippine island of Palawan.



United Press International.

BEACHED—Pilot whales being watered down in an effort to keep them alive.

Frantic Whales Dying on Florida Shore

MAYPORT, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP).—At least 72 dead pilot whales were counted today at Fort George Inlet, where a herd of the mammals returned to the beach persistently despite human efforts to shove them back to sea.

About 20 divers tried to head off other whales attempting to come ashore against the tide, said Lt. Glenn Keefer of the Florida Marine Patrol.

"They are kind of in a frenzy out there, both our people and the whales," he said.

Lt. Keefer said as many as 100 whales may have died since yesterday on the shore and a sandbar 200 yards out in an inlet at Jacksonville.

"It's difficult to say exactly how many because some have washed back out to sea," Lt. Keefer said. "Some are on the beach covered with sand and others are on sandbars."

About 12 whales were stranded in puddles by the low tide. Volunteers walked alongside them, frequently turning the mammals to keep their air holes out of the water so they would not drown.

Robert Jenkins, curator for Marine Studios 50 miles south of here, said at least two or three whales were dead before they washed onto the beach. He said one of the whales was taken to the laboratory at Marineland, where an autopsy will be performed to attempt to determine what drove the whales to "suicide" on the beach.

After similar beachings of whales and dolphins in Florida last year, marine officers and scientists said an inner-ear parasite that damages sensitive natural sonar and equilibrium equipment in the mammals' bodies could have caused the behavior.

They said whales infected with the parasite apparently try to get their bearings by beaching themselves. Sometimes the leaders of a herd may be the only ones infected, scientists said, but other members follow them to shore in an attempt to help.

U.S. Patent Ruling Stirs Genetic-Risk Dispute

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP).—The Department of Commerce has ruled that companies may apply for accelerated patent action on creation of new forms of life in the laboratory that some scientists say could seriously endanger humans.

The ruling bypasses a major safety guideline laid down by the National Institutes of Health, which is concerned about the unknown dangers in the new field of genetic research—the creation of new forms of life by combining existing ones.

The guideline, which requires advance disclosure of the biological material to be used and information on its use, now covers government and university laboratories but has not yet been extended to private companies.

The department's ruling could encourage private industries to carry out genetic research without reporting in advance their plans so they can be screened for safety by review bodies.

Several Companies

The ruling affects several major technological, chemical and drug companies, such as General Electric, Dow Chemical, Merck and Upjohn, which have started or are considering such efforts.

The ruling was published without other public announcement in the Federal Register of Jan. 13, a week before the Ford administration went out of office.

Some members of Congress, scientists and environmentalists have voiced concern about the department's ruling. The critics have called it a unilateral go-ahead to industry to enter the new genetic research field.

The rule was attacked on the Senate floor last week by Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark. Saying it raises "serious questions of public safety," he introduced a bill to require tight regulation of industrial as well as university laboratories doing genetic research.

Withdrawal Sought

A Senate Health subcommittee aide said Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., the subcommittee's chairman and ranking minority member, respectively, will ask that the order be withdrawn pending public discussion, including Senate hearings.

The research involves joining deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) from different organisms to study the innermost processes of life or to try to make new biological products.

The unknown hazards of such research—for example, if some new hybrid bacteria proved dangerous and spread widely—led scientists themselves to call for a temporary and voluntary moratorium in June, 1974.

Last June, the National Institutes of Health ended the moratorium by issuing strict guidelines to govern scientists in the NIH and university laboratories supported by federal funds.

The Commerce Department order says a company may qualify for "accelerated" patent action only if it complies with the NIH safety guidelines except for "deviations considered essential to avoid disclosure of proprietary information or loss of patent rights."

Officials of drug firms and others have argued that it makes no sense for them to do such research unless they can protect their commercial secrets until they are patented.

Once a patent is issued, all the information in it is made public.

U.S. Bars Israel From Selling 24 Jets to Ecuador

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—The State Department said today it has denied an Israeli request for permission to sell Ecuador 24 Kfir fighter-bombers with U.S.-made engines.

A department spokesman said approval of the sale "would run counter to our policy against the sale of advanced and sophisticated aircraft to Latin America." This policy has been in effect for the last several administrations.

The Kfirs are Israeli-made except for a portion of their engines which is manufactured by General Electric.

In rejecting the request, the department invoked a U.S. law prohibiting countries receiving U.S. equipment from selling to third countries without prior U.S. approval.

Police Disperse Breton Protest On Giscard Trip

DINAN, France, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Police today dispersed a noisy leftist street demonstration marking the start of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's two-day visit to Brittany.

Shouting "Giscard, you are finished—the Bretons are in the street," a crowd of Socialists, Communists and trade union members blocked access to the Theatre des Jacobins building in which the President was having lunch with local dignitaries.

No one was injured in the brief scuffles, police said.

Security measures have been strengthened following the explosion of three bombs in Brittany on the eve of the visit. The outlawed Breton Liberation Front claimed responsibility for one of the explosions which caused material damage but no injuries.

Soviet Woman Jailed On Daughter's Dowry

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—A Soviet woman who exacted thousands of rubles and expensive gifts in payment for her daughter's hand in marriage has been jailed for three years in Turkmenia, Soviet Central Asia, the newspaper Pravda reported today.

Authorities have been trying to stamp out the ancient tradition of "bride-money" in the Soviet province, the newspaper said.

Japan Traveler Lacks a Sense Of Direction

FUKUOKA, Japan, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—A Japanese stowaway who wore two sets of underwear to protect himself from cold hid in the wheel-well of a DC-8 jetliner in an attempt to go abroad—but he chose a domestic flight, police said today.

The 22-year-old man, clad in the underwear, jeans, jacket and raincoat, emerged shivering after enduring temperatures of —34 degree Centigrade during a one-hour trip from Fukuoka to Osaka, western Japan, in the nose-wheel-well of the Japan Airlines jet.

Police said he was taken to a hospital with slight leg injuries. He was expected to be charged with traveling without a ticket.

Iran Air Chief Killed

TEHRAN, Feb. 7 (AP).—Gen. Fazayel Tadayon, commander of the Iranian Air Force, was killed today when his helicopter crashed in the Levizan Hills northeast of Tehran during a snowstorm, the national broadcast network reported.

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Job Decisions By Bell Cheer Critics in U.S.

Blacks, Women to Get Top Justice Posts

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—In his first two weeks as attorney general, Griffin Bell has begun selecting assistants who are being applauded by some of the same groups that opposed his own nomination to head the Department of Justice.

Mr. Bell's choices for seven of the top jobs in the department, none of which have been formally announced but all of which have been privately confirmed by department officials, include two blacks and two women who are particularly well-regarded by many of the persons who had voiced concern about Mr. Bell's sensitivity to civil rights and women's issues.

None of the choices that have been reported in the press have prompted any strong opposition from the groups that had been most critical of Mr. Bell.

Blacks Impressed

"I can't help but be encouraged by the caliber of the people he's picked so far," said Parren Mitchell, D-Md., who is head of the Congressional Black Caucus. "Some of them are topflight in terms of professional ability and have a long association with the civil rights struggle."

Rep. Mitchell, whose group had testified in opposition to Mr. Bell's nomination, said he was particularly pleased with the reports that the attorney general intended to nominate Wade McCree jr. as solicitor general and Drew Days as head of the Civil Rights Division.

Mr. McCree, who is black, is a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Mr. Days, also a black, is a lawyer with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

In addition, Mr. Bell reportedly intends to nominate Barbara Babcock, a Stanford University professor, to head the Civil Division, and Patricia Wald, a public-interest lawyer, to be an assistant attorney general for legislative affairs.

His choice to head the Criminal Division reportedly is Benjamin Civiletti, a former assistant U.S. attorney in Baltimore, and his candidate to head a newly created division for the administration of justice is Daniel Meador, a University of Virginia law professor who helped President Carter's staff devise a plan for merit selection of federal circuit court judges.

The seventh top job that Mr. Bell has decided to fill is that of associate attorney general, to which he reportedly plans to nominate Michael Egan jr., an Atlanta lawyer, a Republican and a former minority leader in the Georgia House of Representatives.

Italian Boat Seized

MAZARA DEL VALLO, Sicily, Feb. 7 (UPI).—A Tunisian gunboat has seized a Sicilian fishing vessel with 12 crewmen aboard, officials said here today.

Ford Says He Now Believes He Should Have Met Solzhenitsyn

From Wire Dispatches

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 7.—Former President Gerald Ford told a Yale history class today that, if he could rewrite history, he would have invited the Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn to the White House.

"I think it would have been wiser for me to have met him in the Oval Office," said Mr. Ford, who had shied away from such a meeting in the interest of détente, while Congress honored Mr. Solzhenitsyn at a reception after the author's arrival in the United States in 1975.

"It was a logistics problem to some extent," the former President added. "In retrospect, we could have done better."

After a controversy arose over Mr. Ford's refusal to meet Mr. Solzhenitsyn while he was in Washington, Mr. Ford extended a belated invitation. But it was never accepted.

In his first campus appearance since leaving the White House last month, Mr. Ford is spending two days here in discussion groups with students as a Chubb Fellow, as former President Truman did in 1958 and former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter did in 1975.

While conceding that his refusal to see the author strikes him now as "regrettable," Mr. Ford said that he felt that human rights issues were being pushed "more strenuously" since the 1975 Helsinki agreement. He added:

"I hope and trust that the [Carter] administration will be forceful in pushing human rights."

Theater Fire and Trial Rock Soviet Georgia Cultural Life

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (NYT).—A controversial arson trial in the Caucasian republic of Georgia has reportedly shaken its cultural community and driven out its internationally renowned ballet master.

Seven defendants from Tbilisi theater circles were convicted on Jan. 24 of having set a fire in the opera and ballet theater. The prosecution implied that Vakhtang Chabukiani, the former director, had paid them the equivalent of $67,000 to set the fire as an act of spite for having been discharged.

Mr. Chabukiani's admirers contend that the trial was manipulated to find scapegoats and smear the reputation of the ballet master, who was never charged himself. They say the six defendants who confessed—a seventh held out—all repudiated their confessions in court as having been forced under torture.

The trial has not been reported in the official press and details were supplied here by Soviet sources. Their accounts indicate the frictions that have permeated Georgian society in the wake of a crackdown by the new party chief, Eduard Shevardnadze.

Some Georgians contend that Mr. Chabukiani was dismissed in 1973 because he once refused to choreograph a ballet to music composed by Georgia's current minister of culture, Otar Taktakishvili. The official reason was reportedly that Mr. Chabukiani had become unproductive. Since his dismissal, he has traveled to Japan, Iran and Bulgaria to work and teach, and has staged ballets in other Soviet cities.

Sentenced to Death

On May 9, 1973, a fire broke out in the Tbilisi opera and ballet theater, causing extensive damage. There have been a number of fires and bombings in public buildings in Georgia, usually attributed to private speculators striking back at Mr. Shevardnadze's campaign against corruption. In the last week a Georgian nationalist was sentenced to death for having bombed three government buildings last year.

Six employees of the Tbilisi theater were subsequently arrested. They included the deputy director, Georgi Tatishvili, and a lighting technician, Yuri Gekker.

In May, 1975, Mr. Chabukiani's nephew, Tengiz Ruknadze, was also arrested. Mr. Ruknadze, who holds the title of Honored Artist of the Georgian Republic, was a concert director of the Tbilisi Philharmonic. He was accused of having handed 50,000 rubles ($67,000) to the others from his uncle as payment for the job.

All protested their innocence until a KGB colonel, Valentina Gryaznova, arrived from Moscow to assist in the investigation. The original six eventually admitted guilt although they could not produce the rubles they allegedly had received.

The opening of the trial on Nov. 15 was marked by two more mysterious fires. The judge, Shalva Makharadze, ordered a postponement and the trial started again two weeks later. The indictment said the money had been paid by "a person unrevealed by the investigation." Mr. Chabukiani was named only when the defendants' alleged confessions were read out. His friends think the government decided not to involve him directly because of his stature.

Then, in a rare scene for a Soviet court, the six defendants repudiated their confessions. They said they had made them after they were flogged with rubber truncheons. According to a Georgian source, Mr. Tatishvili said his written confession contained an anagram that said he was being beaten and made to lie.

The judge found all the defendants guilty and gave then prison terms ranging from five to eight years.

Chinese Apparently Studying Modernization of Military

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Feb. 7.—Representatives of China's armed forces, defense industries and the research and development sector have been meeting here, apparently grappling with such questions as military modernization and the relationship between the nation's economy and its armed forces.

The existence of four separate but related conferences was revealed by the official press last weekend when it reported that the Communist party Chairman, Hua Kuo-feng, and other leaders had met the conference's delegates.

Foreign observers here believe that the conferences can be tied closely to the major conference on industry which will be held this spring to help determine China's economic strategy for the remainder of the decade. That conference will deal in part with such issues as the proportion of China's economic resources to be given to defense industries and defense-related industries which run the gamut from transportation to computers.

Outmoded Air Defenses

At least two of the current meetings and conceivably all four of them focused on China's outmoded air defenses and ways to improve them. The press report described the first—and possibly most important—meeting as "the national conference on people's air defense." The second was described as a "meeting of leading cadres of the enterprises under the Third Ministry of Machine Building." Diplomats here say this ministry is responsible for defense plants which manufacture airplanes, probably including the engines, and possibly missiles, as well.

The meetings concerned with air defense could have discussed the production of a new military plane, something some foreign observers have been expecting. China apparently cut back drastically on its production of outmoded fighter planes early in this decade but then agreed in December, 1975, to buy Rolls-Royce Spey engines which apparently can be fitted only on a completely new aircraft.

The other two conferences, called by the Armed Forces and Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, were described as "a discussion meeting on planning and a meeting on scientific research and development."

Activity around some of Peking's hotels indicated that one or more of the meetings began about a month ago and concluded last weekend after Chairman Hua received the delegates.

Unusual Publicity

The publicizing of meetings such as these is highly unusual and seemed to be yet another indication that China's military establishment is tilting away from the people's war concepts of Mao Tse-tung and toward putting more emphasis on military modernization. However, how far China will tilt toward putting more reliance on modern military technology and less on sheer manpower will probably continue to be a live issue for decades.

Foreign analysts are virtually unanimous in their opinion that China's basic military posture vis-à-vis the Soviet Union will remain defensive for the foreseeable future and will continue to rely to a great extent on a large supply of manpower in the army and militia and to a lesser extent on a relatively small nuclear arsenal.

Some observers here believe that demands are growing within China's military for the development of new aircraft and missiles and improved artillery which can counter modern tanks and planes. This demand for more emphasis on military hardware and perhaps less on manpower was alluded to by former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in his alleged remark that modern warfare is fought with steel.

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Portugal Museum Theft

LISBON, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Thieves broke into a museum in the southern town of Beja during the weekend and stole exhibits worth 1 million escudos (almost $34,000), police said today.

Laos Unit Quits Isles, Thais Say

BANGKOK, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Pathet Lao troops occupied two small islands in the Mekong River yesterday but later withdrew, a government official said today.

Eight Communist Laotian troops took over Don Tam Island and a smaller island in the river and a unit of Thai border patrol police was sent to "solve the situation," the official said.

No fighting was reported on the islands, where fierce clashes took place in November, 1975, between Thai and Pathet Lao forces. The two countries dispute ownership of the islands. The Mekong River divides the two states.

Seoul Rejects Claim On Islet by Japanese

SEOUL, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The South Korean government today strongly rejected a renewed Japanese territorial claim to Tok-do, a deserted and rocky island in the Sea of Japan.

"It is our unchanging, consistent stand that from historical points of view and under the principle of international law, Tok-do is our land," officials at the Foreign Ministry said.

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To 'Link' or Not to 'Link'?

Once again a new administration takes office and promptly offers its view on the notion that in Soviet-U.S. relations in particular the United States should condition its policy in one area, such as strategic arms, on Soviet performance in another, say, human rights. *The Nixon administration* started out favoring "linkage," as it came (somewhat pejoratively) to be called. The Carter administration is starting out disfavoring it—in dealing with Moscow, that is, though evidently not in dealing with other nations, especially when human rights are *involved*.

Regarding the Kremlin there is "no linkage" of arms control, trade and human rights, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said *the other day*. A positive Soviet *attitude on* human rights "would certainly improve the climate, but I think there has been an overemphasis on linkage." What then would give the Russians incentive "to come along on agreements on which they would otherwise be reluctant?" he was asked. Singling out SALT as being "in *the interests of both* nations," he said, "I think it stands on its own two feet."

* * *

Well, the administration is young: its pronouncements *are subject to erosion*. Certainly this was Mr. Nixon's experience. He attempted various Soviet-U.S. linkages: Vietnam to trade was only the opener. But he hit at least three snags. First, the Soviets took him seriously: For what they claimed was their helpful role in Hanoi, they demanded trade—*but on terms on which* Mr. Nixon was unable to deliver. Second, the Congress went the President one better, setting aside Mr. Nixon's linkage (Vietnam to *trade) and imposing its own* (trade to emigration). Third, the various negotiating linkages go so tight and the political pressures they generated so intense, in Moscow as well as Washington, that Soviet-U.S. business came virtually to a halt.

So Mr. Vance is right. There has been an *"overemphasis on linkage."* But that is not the end of the matter. Perhaps the Russians will turn out to believe, with the secretary, that arms control is in the mutual interest. But if the Russians can achieve their SALT goals without bending on human rights, why should they bend? Will *the Congress and public, not to speak of* Jimmy Carter himself, accept that result? May not Mr. Vance, by denying linkage, be yielding bargaining leverage on rights? May this not double back and undercut the political support needed for SALT? One can imagine, moreover, the Russians making *their own linkages. Kremlin conservatives*, for instance, might wish to link SALT to a Carter retreat on rights.

* * *

Finally, although Mr. Vance did not happen to mention it the other day, the question of linkage in *Soviet-U.S. relations* is very much linked, if you will, to Soviet policy in third-country political disputes. A Soviet fanning of the flames in Rhodesia, for instance, is bound to generate a political reaction in the United States quite apart from whether the administration states that linkage is or is not its chosen tactic. Linkage can be explicit or implicit, used directly in diplomacy or brought into play indirectly, but in a sense even more meaningfully, by *politics. It is a tricky business that does not* lend itself to catch-phrases. In short, it is not something one wants to be categorical about.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Fireside Chat.'

Fighting Fire With Fire

The U.S. press longs to leap far ahead of government in reporting events abroad. That's why it hates to hide behind the government to protect its rights of access and communication.

The Soviet government, in particular, knows this well. It knows that U.S. corre*spondents labored to report on Soviet rule* long before Washington recognized its legitimacy. It knows that U.S. reporters endured the indignities of censorship and *police harassment to uphold a faith in free* inquiry not always admired in their own capital. It knows that the U.S. press has been diligent in protecting its independence *from U.S. intelligence efforts*. It knows that U.S. editors often implored their government to overlook repression, even expulsion, so as to guard their Moscow outposts against tit*for-tat destruction*.

* * *

Bitter words must now be spoken because the Soviet government has expelled George Krimsky of the Associated Press on phony charges of espionage and currency violations. The real offense was an excessive interest in Soviet dissidents, against whom the penalties of ostracism, impoverishment, imprisonment and deportation seem to be insufficient. And in response, a new U.S. administration that already feels crowded by hard-liners at home on arms control and in the Soviet Union on human rights felt compelled to invoke the Helsinki accords on free information and to expel a Tass correspondent in reprisal.

We sadly endorse the U.S. retaliation, but on the cruder ground that it is the only kind of message that the Soviet bureaucracy might heed. The Soviet secret police ap*parently remain free to decree the expulsion* of troublesome foreign writers. Only if such action were always certain to trigger reprisal would Soviet diplomats and information *officials also gain a voice*. And then perhaps larger interests and wiser heads would prevail in Moscow.

We despise this game. Our press prefers to fight its own battles, free of governments everywhere. But if the Russians truly understood that, their dissidents would not have to risk life and limb to slip furtive little notes under U.S. reporters' doors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Europe-U.S. Nuclear Battle

Who, in Washington, made the decision to stop any exports of uranium to Europe? Certainly not the Carter administration since this embargo is prior to the new President's inauguration. Yet the latter has not cancelled that decision: he uses it as a means of pressure on Paris and Bonn, which negotiate with Pakistan and Brazil sales of nuclear plants. *There is an apparent con*tradiction between the declaration made by Mr. Mondale—who said on his return from his trip that France and West Germany are ready to reconsider the question—and the blackmail exerted on them by the United States. But the carrot and stick policy is less a contradiction than a synthesis.

There should not be any mistake about it. Mr. Carter is committed to a diplomacy partly founded on ethics: throughout his *election campaign he has steadily emphasiz*ed his hostility to nuclear arms proliferation. As soon as he entered the White House, he asked that any sale of American arms abroad be submitted to him before being settled; while it is true that the embargo confronts the European states with a fait accompli, Mr. Carter makes the most of a viewpoint that concerns the future of mankind.

Even before meeting with Mr. Mondale, President Giscard had appeared responsive to Mr. Kissinger's remarks, since it was after the latter's rumpus that the French government created a nuclear energy council whose almost immediate influence consisted of modifying in a restrictive sense the policy concerning French sales of nuclear plants...

The Americans, to be sure, are not entitled to give lessons to anyone in the matter of arm sales. But if they match their pressures with strict controls on their own exports, the Germans and the French, whose elbow room is very narrow, will doubtless have to follow the "good example."

—From Le Quotidien (Paris).

Unwelcome Criticism

There have recently been increasing signs that *Moscow is becoming markedly more* sensitive to critical reports about the Soviet Union, and accredited foreign correspondents are being made clearly aware of this. A year or two back it was normal for journalists whose reports did not suit the regime to be expelled from the country, but since *the signature of the Helsinki agreement*, which prohibits the expulsion of journalists provided they adhere to their "legitimate professional concerns," Moscow has so far applied that particular sanction only once. However, the authorities there are clearly unwilling to allow the Western press to write what it likes without taking countermeasures, and foreign correspondents in Russia are being given unmistakable signals that they are being watched closely. So perhaps they had better not place too much reliance on the provisions of the Helsinki agreement.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 8, 1902

BERLIN—About six months ago the surprising news leaked out that several prominent members of the Potsdam aristocracy had become infected by the modern American craze variously called "Eddyism," Christian Science and faith healing. This did not please the Kaiser and he has since given instructions to his constables to dissolve at once any further meetings of this sort, if necessary by force.

Fifty Years Ago

February 8, 1927

MOSCOW—Roast beef, café au lait, consomme and other adaptations of foreign names for foods, henceforth will appear no more on Russian bills of fare. The Soviet government has ordered that foods in Russia must now be called by their proper Russian names to stimulate national feeling in the mother country. This is part of an anti-foreign stand that the government has recently adopted.

Repression and Response

By Anthony Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO—*Just before* Jimmy Carter took office, Leonid Brezhnev sent word that the Russians would not take any early action to test the new *administration*. The breathing space has proved brief indeed.

The repressive Soviet moves of the last few days—the expulsion of a U.S. correspondent, the arrest of a leading dissident—may or may not have been intended to test Carter's resolve. But the administration had to take the actions seriously if its *commitment to human rights* was to remain credible. It responded clearly and firmly.

• Item. *A few hours* after an Associated Press reporter in Moscow, George Krimsky, was ordered out on the flimsiest of grounds, Secretary of State *Cyrus Vance called in the* Soviet ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin, and asked for reconsideration—within 24 hours. When that was not forthcoming, Wash*ington expelled a Tass corre*spondent.

• Item. The arrest of Alexander Ginsburg, a dissident who has played a vital role in helping Soviet political prisoners and their families, was not ignored in Washington as such cases often have been. The State Department drafted a critical statement.

• Item. Carter sent a personal reply to a letter from Andrei Sakharov, the most important Soviet defender of human rights.

The change of administrations has evidently made a real change in official U.S. attitudes toward Soviet repression. The Kissinger era of public silence and asserted "private diplomacy" —which usually seemed to amount to a nod and a wink—is over.

The United States change comes at a time when the screw of repression is being turned tighter in the Soviet Union. That is plain from a large number of incidents concerning *Soviet Jews, internal dissidents* and U.S. correspondents.

Crude anti-Semitism has appeared in a number of recent Soviet attacks on "Zionism." A Soviet Illustrated magazine, Ogonyok, says in its current issue that before World War II "Zionists" conspired to set up a pro-Nazi Zionist state; the paper charges that Israel kidnapped and tried Adolf Eichmann to *keep him from disclosing that* story.

Provocations

Provocations against the dissidents have been increasing. In a recent search of Ginsburg's apartment, the police took funds intended for official victims and, Ginsburg said, planted dollars and West German marks, apparently with the aim of charging him with speculation in foreign currency.

Krimsky and other U.S. reporters had been subjected to blatant harassment because of their determination to cover the dissidents. Tires have been slashed on cars parked in front of the police-guarded compounds where they *live. One reporter's* wife was threatened.

U.S. students of Soviet affairs are uncertain whether the repressive turn represents a policy decision at the highest level or is the work of elements in the Soviet bureaucracy that are nervous about possible effects of the Helsinki agreement. A meeting in *Belgrade next June is to* consider how well Helsinki is being carried out, including the provisions for greater freedom of human contacts.

Whatever the motivation, the increasingly repressive trend poses serious dangers for Soviet-*U.S. relations. Consider, for* example, the possible impact on the hope for a new arms limitation agreement.

Skepticism

Secretary Vance is right to reject any formal "linkage" between the arms talks and the progress on human rights, because effective arms limits would in any event benefit the United States and world peace. But there is a link in political realities.

Brutal internal behavior by the Russians is bound to increase U.S. public skepticism about their good faith. Carter's nomination of an arms negotiator who promises to be really *effective, Paul Warnke, is already* under attack from political forces opposed to any imaginable lid on the arms race. Every assault on human decency—every fabricated *charge against a George Krimsky* or an Alexander Ginsburg—hurts the chances for rational arms-controls efforts.

In speaking out for humanity in the *Soviet Union—for at least* the minimum decencies promised at Helsinki—the Carter administration is therefore acting to save the prospects of better *Soviet-U.S. relations*. Soviet leaders, who say they want that improvement, surely ought to know enough about U.S. opinion to recognize as much.

But of course there's a more basic reason to speak out: Because it is right. U.S. concern *may not always save individual* victims in the Communist world from oppression, but sometimes it does. Anyone who has dealt personally with those brave dissidents knows of their deep conviction that they are protected from the worst by outside voices, especially U.S. voices. We owe it to them, and to ourselves, to do *whatever* we effectively can.

John Dornberg From Munich:

While generals who mix in politics abound everywhere, ...here they touch a particularly raw nerve.

MUNICH.—Periodically it takes one of those free-wheeling debates in the Bundestag, punctuated by heckling, impassioned oratory and frenetic applause, to make one conscious of it.

But, on balance, West German democracy, for all its newness and despite some gloomy prognoses occasionally voiced about its prospects, is rather sound.

Moreover, from time to time, those democracies that pride themselves on older traditions and longer experience might profit from the unique kind of transparency which the West Germans have contributed to the *democratic game*.

To wit, those Bundestag debates—invariably heated talkathons and almost always telecast in their entirety to a nation that does watch and listen, though, one can safely assume, would probably prefer to see a soccer match on the tube or Kojak restoring law and order in Manhattan.

And so it was for five hours—a shorty by local *standards*—last Thursday.

The theme was the political future of Defense Minister Georg Leber who faced a motion of censure by the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU). The *motion was defeated*.

At issue was his firing last November of Lt. Gen. Walter Krupinski, operational head of the Luftwaffe, and Krupinski's *deputy*, Maj. Gen. Karl-Heinz Franke.

For those who are tuning in late on that affair, the dispute between Leber and the generals erupted over the appearance of ex-Col. Hans-Ulrich Rudel, Nazi Germany's most decorated officer, also known as "Hitler's favorite pilot," at an on-base reunion between officers and men of the new Luftwaffe and veterans *of the old*.

Such meetings are routinely encouraged to imbue the Bundeswehr with some inspiring traditions from the German military past.

But Rudel, who as a Stuka pilot flew 2,530 sorties, helped devastate Rotterdam and Warsaw, destroyed 519 Soviet tanks, 800 trucks, three warships, 70 landing craft and was himself shot down 30 times, is no ordinary veteran.

Nazi Haven

After the war he went to Argentina where he arranged a haven for other ex-Nazis and upon returning to West Germany became an *active supporter of* ultra-rightist and neo-Nazi political parties.

In defending his presence at the reunion, however, the two generals said that an *ex-Nazi* had as much right to speak and express his views as ex-Communists now in the Bundestag, specifically naming Herbert Wehner, the *Social Democratic (SPD) parliamentary floor leader*.

While generals who talk out of turn and mix in politics may abound everywhere, in West Germany, *still highly ambivalent* about even having a postwar army, they touch a particularly raw nerve.

Moreover, not only was the comparison of Rudel with Wehner patently invalid since the one has consistently identified himself with radical-right causes whereas the other's devotion to democracy is unimpeachable, but in maligning a member of parliament the two generals had clearly stepped out of bounds.

West Germans seeking a comparable precedent elsewhere need only recall U.S. Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker's public reference to Harry Truman and Dean Acheson as "pinkos" 16 years ago.

Though Leber had gained a *reputation* for looking rather benignly on the brass, he ordered Krupinski's and Franke's early retirement.

The matter might have ended there had their *summary* dismissals not been of somewhat dubious legality and, more important, had both generals not been closely linked to the opposition CDU/CSU.

The opposition filed a censure *motion which would have come* to the Bundestag floor last November had Leber not suddenly been hospitalized and operated for acute appendicitis on the eve of the scheduled debate.

That debate was finally held last week. To be sure, three months after the furor, and considering all the other political water that has passed over the dam, it was held in somewhat of an anticlimactic aura.

Nonetheless it raised some important issues, salient among them the nature of the Bundeswehr and its subordination to a democratically elected parliamentary government.

Predictably, both the government and the opposition expressed their steadfast adherence to two principles: civilian control and total integration of the military into West German society.

Symptomatic?

If any *single cause* can be listed for the tragic episodes in German history, then it is that neither of those principles prevailed in the Kaiser, Weimar and Hitler eras. The nagging question today is whether the Krupinski-Franke affair is symptomatic of similar developments.

Certainly, as the debate unfolded, it became clear that the politicians disagree both on interpretation and implementation of those principles.

Thus, there was Manfred Woerner, the CDU/CSU's shadow defense minister, who accused Leber of creating an army in which the generals have neither backbone nor fortitude and are afraid to speak their minds.

One is inclined to ask, however, whether those kinds of generals Woerner seems to prefer have a place in a democracy or in the kind of army West Germany purportedly wants.

Toward the close of the protracted and often acrimonious exchange that even resulted in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arriving late for his meeting with *French President Valéry Giscard* d'Estaing, it was Leber himself who sought to put matters into their proper perspective. The former trade union leader who is now the longest-serving defense minister in NATO, reminded the Bundestag of some of the chasms that divided previous German armies from the German *people*.

"The real objective," he said, "should be to prevent any new distrust between any part of the German people and any part of this parliament, and between this parliament and the armed forces."

Causticity

Despite the usual causticity of its debates, it is safe to assume that the parliament, and most West Germans, are committed to that goal. Is the Bundeswehr?

Much depends on its generals. Coincidentally, its new chief, Gen. Harald Wust, appointed six weeks ago, sat on the government bench during last Thursday's debate. Only 55, he was a youngster when Hitler came to power and a 24-year-old Wehrmacht captain when World War II ended. He is the first Bundeswehr chief from a quintessentially postwar generation and as such represents a metamorphosis in its top leadership.

They call him a "manager in uniform." Whether he will fulfill the initial promise of an army of "citizens in uniform" *remains to be seen*.

Letters

Milan Editor's Reply

Chris Matthews writes (IHT, Feb. 5-6) that Corriere della Sera failed to report the firing of Gianluigi Melega, editor of the weekly l'Europeo. Corriere reported protests of some length on several occasions against the publisher's decision.

He further wonders why this "blatant attempt at censorship by his (Melega's) publisher and by the *political forces* behind him" has not roused the Italian press to the defense of press freedom. The fact that an editor attacks the Vatican and the Premier does not prove ipso facto, however, that the editor is right. I think *Mr. Matthews should* have collected more information before writing his column.

PIERO OTTONE,
Editor,
Corriere della Sera.

Milan.

Mood in Madrid

Re the article on strikes in Spain (IHT, Jan. 26):

To say that Madrid is pervaded by "a mood of deep fear" is to fall once again into the trap of sensationalism. Concern even worry, but "deep fear" only exists in the very timid, the fairly new to Spain and a few others. It is hard to guess the motives behind such reporting, and granted it is a matter of opinion, but perhaps one could suggest a change in sources of information.

As for implying that Madrid's center has been (completely) "tied up in the last few days" by clashes, the article is at best misleading. Sporadic problems yes, as in the past, but for most of the working day one could quite safely travel by foot or car through most of the center.

And, lastly, to use the decision *of the American School to close* for the rest of the week as a "symptom of the tension," without mentioning that Friday was to be a school holiday anyway, is a typical abuse of the truth, aggravated by the further failure to explain that some of the school's buses needed to pass through, some *possibly agitated* areas in picking up students and teachers, hence the decision for discretion...

W. T. LANE.

Madrid.

Ex-Contact for CIA

Re the story (IHT, Jan. 24) about my involvement with the CIA:

While I am pleased that the basic facts have been brought to public attention, I find it unfortunate that the story fails to present an essential aspect of the case, which must also be in the public interest.

My years-long struggle for a *settlement* was a most solitary one. The agent, Serge Karpovich, had even told me: *"You can* write to your congressman; it won't do you any good."

This proved to be correct. Only a couple of weeks before The New York Times began inquiries, the CIA had deliberately given false *information* about the status of the matter in reply to an inquiry on my behalf from Sen. Case. (I have a copy of the letter.)

This possibly explains why I received not so much as an acknowledgement to any of my numerous appeals in the course of over three years to the CIA, State *Department*, secretary of state, vice-president and president *of the United States*. By phone I was told, accompanied by threats, to "keep my mouth shut" and to "stop bothering busy people." The ambassador and the consuls refused to discuss the problem with me although they knew I was in serious difficulties and that my career and existence were at stake. They said they had "instructions to have nothing *to do* with me."

The agent, Serge Karpovich, although they had repeatedly coaxed my cooperation with talk of "benefits" in relation to my career, told me plainly by way of termination: "There was never any intention that this relationship would benefit you in any way; *you* were a means to an end and have outlived your usefulness."

How is it possible that a citizen of the United States can be "used" by an agency *of this country and* to the extent of uncompensated and irreparable ruin? With full protection of the government and with the victim having no recourse to the law? And to be forced to sign a "secrecy" agreement in order to obtain even a small settlement, one which bears no relation to the injuries nor provides for personal rehabilitation from the ruin—a ruin, which itself could have been prevented by timely and responsible action on the part *of the government* in 1972-'73?

After fighting alone for nearly four years I finally accepted the CIA's ultimatum: Take it, or it will be withdrawn immediately. I was allowed neither the time nor the opportunity to obtain counsel or even to consider. "We don't want you to consult with anyone." (John K. Greaney, CIA counsel.)

MARTHA SCHNEIDER.

Salzburg.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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PLASTIC GUN — The Austrian Army's new rifle is almost entirely of plastic. The weapon, made by Steyr, can fire 680 rounds a minute. It weighs 7 pounds.

Corruption, Waste Cited

Food-Subsidy Reform Looms Despite Egypt Price Fiasco

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (WP).—Sugar, 4 U.S. cents a kilogram. Rice, 2 cents a kilogram. A loaf of coarse bread, less than 1 cent. A meter of cotton broadcloth clothing, 28 cents. Boneless Uruguayan beef, 99 cents a kilogram.

These prices are not a nostalgic recollection of cheaper days. They are the controlled prices of these goods in Egyptian markets today. The result of a vast, complex system of state subsidies that is at the heart of the country's current economic crisis.

It cost the government about $1 billion in cash and hundreds of millions more in indirect subsidies last year to maintain such price levels.

Imported goods are sold in state-run grocery and department stores at a fraction of their actual cost. And goods produced by Egypt's own state-run industries, such as gasoline, soap and textiles, are sold to the public at artificially low prices that the state industries lost more than $1 billion last year.

Under Pressure

Egypt, a country with an annual gross national product of about $11 billion, does not have the money to continue the subsidy system and is under pressure from international lenders and aid donors to curtail it. But because the annual per-capita income of the country's 38 million persons is well under $300, any attempt to cut the subsidies and raise the prices is political dynamite—as the government found out when it made such an attempt last month and Egypt's worst riots in a quarter-century resulted.

The subsidy system represents a waste in the employment of economic resources which could be directed to economic development or basic public services such as health and education," Finance Minister Salah Hamed said in presenting the proposed state budget for this year to the People's Assembly. That budget provided for cuts of $526.3 million in the subsidy appropriations—but the cuts were canceled when the riots broke out.

Egyptian officials say the subsidy system was created in the 1960s after the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized Egyptian industries.

From a modest beginning, the subsidy system ballooned, and government officials admit it has been widely abused. "We started to review the thing in 1975," an official of the Ministry of Economy said, "when we realized that the fancy cake sold at the Hilton Hotel to rich tourists was made with subsidized flour, subsidized sugar and subsidized shortening."

At State Expense

Any Egyptian citizen or resident foreigner, no matter how wealthy, is entitled to purchase subsidized goods. The effect of this, according to Mr. Hamed, has been to allow some persons to enrich themselves at the expense of the state, using the cheap bread for animal fodder, subsidized corn for poultry feed, subsidized textiles for fancy clothes.

In an effort to cut its costs and to halt the siphoning off of subsidized commodities for resale in private grocery stores, the government imposed rationing on subsidized tea, cooking oil, meat, sugar and rice.

Each household has a ration book that permits the purchase of, for example, a kilogram of subsidized rice a person each month. Those who have the money are free to buy additional amounts on the open market at a higher price.

But there are usually no limits on the permitted amounts of other subsidized goods. The list includes butane cooking gas, baby formulas, caustic soda, imported soap, sesame oil, beans and animal fats.

Long Lines

The place where most Egyptians buy these goods is the state-run neighborhood grocery store, called the *Gaameya* (cooperative). There are hundreds of these in Egypt's cities and towns, and long lines form outside them before they open each morning.

These stores sell at discount prices the commodities imported from abroad and distributed by the Ministry of Supply. They also sell local produce, on which they theoretically are able to hold down the prices by buying in bulk and eliminating the profit motive. And they sell the soaps, canned goods and cereals produced and processed by Egyptian factories.

But Egypt also has private groceries that provide better service and a wider range of goods at higher prices. According to analysts, this results in vast abuses of the *Gaameya* system that increase the state's costs far beyond what they should be.

For example, Egyptians and foreign experts say, it is common for workers in the Supply Ministry and in the *Gaameyas* to steal merchandise for resale on the private market.

Some private-sector merchants buy at the *Gaameyas* and resell, at higher prices, to their favorite customers, thus further disrupting the supply situation at the state stores.

Furthermore, because Egyptian farms have remained in private hands, the farmers tend to sell their produce to the highest bidder—which in practice means to the private shops, since *Gaameya* managers are under pressure to hold down their costs. As a result, the *Gaameyas* are left short of supplies or with poor-quality goods or both.

There is also corruption in the *Gaameyas* themselves.

Despite the riots that forced the government into an embarrassing retreat, the prohibitive costs of the system and its susceptibility to corruption make some reforms imperative, informed officials say.

Certain to be eliminated are the subsidies on fine flour and on the high-quality textiles used in clothing for the upper classes. Other subsidies are in jeopardy.

"We recognize that in a country where a qualified engineer only makes about 40 [Egyptian] pounds [$578] a month, we cannot leave our people under the pressure of international prices," a high-ranking official of the Economy Ministry said. "We want to take the basic basket of foodstuffs and eliminate some commodities that were not essential."

Bishops Issue An Attack on Manila Policy

By Bernard Wideman

MANILA, Feb. 7 (WP).—Parish priests throughout this predominantly Catholic country read from their pulpits yesterday a pastoral letter attacking the government for allegedly interfering with the church's work of evangelization.

The pastoral letter was issued a week ago by 66 of 74 of the country's Catholic bishops at their semi-annual convocation.

Although temperate in language, the bishop's joint pastoral letter is, in tone, the strongest church statement yet against policies of the four-year-old martial-law regime. Most of the bishops who signed the document normally support the government.

The statement was not mentioned in two of the three major dailies, which are government-controlled. There has not been any other sign of a government reaction to the bishops' challenge.

The heart of the bishops' complaint against the government is outlined in a clause of this letter, which states: "It is most unfortunate that in many cases . . . evangelizing work has been misunderstood [by the government] and led to the arrests of priests, religious and lay workers and even the deportation of foreign missionaries."

Rash of Arrests

The angry mood of the bishops was prompted by arrests, deportations and government closures of some church publications and radio stations in November and December for alleged subversion. This mood was further inflamed by the presentation at the convocation of a military list drawn up in December charging 155 clerics and church workers with "rebellion and inciting to sedition." Four of the bishops attending the convocation were on the military's list. To date, only the first man on the list, a Filipino priest, has been arrested. Two other priests arrested in 1974 are still in jail.

Yesterday's pastoral letter is significant because it indicates that the generally conservative bishops can be led to criticize the equally conservative government if they feel directly threatened.

Normally, only 17 of the country's total of 82 bishops are considered liberal. Therefore, a progressive and challenging statement signed by a total of 66 bishops is a signal victory for the liberals, as was the re-election of one of their number, the most Rev. Julio Labayen, to the important post of head of all church-supported social action programs despite the fact that he is number 28 on the military's list of church persons to be arrested.

The Romantic Look Sweeps Into Fashion

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 7 (IHT).—Hats off to Yves Saint Laurent for reviving the drop-dead dress.

For a decade now, women have drifted into rooms in soft crepe, clinging jersey or wispy chiffon. An elusive, whimsical image.

But, with his extravagant, grand opera taffeta dresses, Saint Laurent has brought back The Entrance. When a woman enters a room, rustling in faille and taffeta, it is as if she were saying: "Here I come. Make room for me."

The recent couture collections were full of Saint Laurent-inspired petticoat-over-petticoat dresses. In a way, it is a shame that Saint Laurent, who established the trend, did not do more with it—even if his taffeta skirts and Victorian blouses were the prettiest in town.

But others, notably Givenchy, got the message. Givenchy revived not only the waist but hips as well. Some of his prettiest numbers were soft organzas but always over stiff, organza-hemmed petticoats.

What this comes down to is an overpowering romantic revival which also offers women a way to escape the drab realities of everyday life.

During the day, women may shop and cook and clean, but come evening, they now have a choice of looking like Scarlet O'Hara, Madame Bovary or a Renoir painting.

Saint Laurent's Renoir look—stiff silk skirt, over a petticoat, worn with picture hat.

Birgitte Muus/Sipa Press

The Best-Selling Single-Handed Sailor

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON (IHT).—The dangers, delights and just plain drudgery of long, single-handed sailing races are described in dear-diary detail by Clare Francis in her book, "Come Hell or High Water," now in its fourth week on the English best-seller list and just published in French.

Sailing her 38-foot ketch Robertson's Golly, she was the first British woman to take part, last summer, in the Observer Royal Western Single-handed Transatlantic Race and the first woman to finish, placing 13th overall out of 120 and beating the previous women's record by three days.

Judging from "Hell," which tells how but not really why she did it, it seems that Miss Francis, 32, owes it all to paper panties, All Bran and the unflagging encouragement of her boyfriend, Jacques Redon.

Now nearing the end of a round of personal appearances in England and France drumming up sales, she chatted over her breakfast of . . . All Bran. "It's not exactly sophisticated but I can't function without it," she apologized.

Although outwardly lacking the cutthroat single-mindedness of a winner, she reveals a certain fastidiousness in the book which must have contributed to her success on the lone voyage. "Racing's not like other sports," she observed. "Although competition's keen, it's not ruthless." She felt most competitive towards the three women in the 3,000-mile race from Plymouth to Newport, R.I. "I wasn't out to beat the men but was much keener to beat the women."

'Great Adventure'

The race is described with vicarious relish as "the toughest race in the world" and "the last great struggle between one man and the sea" in the British press. "It was none of these things to me," Miss Francis writes. It was simply a great adventure in which you had to pit your wits and your skill against the sea. To go single-handed was to add to the satisfaction and feeling of achievement—once you had arrived." She thought about the fun of the start and finish. "The parties before the race, and doubtless the reminiscences after, promised great things."

Obviously she feels egged on by challenges. In 1973 she sailed the Atlantic on a dare, the first British woman to make the perilous northern crossing alone. At the time she was a product manager for Robertson's, the marmalade firm, peddling cake mixes.

"I longed to get out in the fresh air and do something," she recalled. Born in suburban London, she went to the Royal Ballet School then on to the University of London and a degree in economics. She learned the basics of boating from the London School of Navigation and taught herself sun sights from a book. "If you can sail a dinghy you can sail a yacht," she said.

In 1972 she chucked her job, bought a 32-footer with a small inheritance, and set sail for the West Indies. With a friend, she became the first all-woman crew in the two-handed Round Britain race, placing third on handicap.

Miss Francis returned to England and settled down to domestic bliss with Redon, 34, whom she had met in the Caribbean. Trying to make it as a writer, she was stalled when a letter arrived offering her a boat built with soloing in mind, for the transatlantic race.

"I had to decide whether the loneliness, the sheer discomfort and the likelihood of being frightened a gread deal of the time were going to be worth that nice feeling of achievement I hoped to enjoy after the finish," she writes. The decision didn't take long, but having a boat was only the first step. "You must have a commercial sponsor to cover costs of sails, maintenance, equipment, the list is endless."

For this, being a woman in a mostly male sport has its merits. "It's such an advantage in getting a sponsor, I feel embarrassed," she admitted. She went to her old boss, Robertson's, which is how the boat got its name. A golly, short for "golliwog," is the firm's logo which, Miss Francis said, appalls Americans.

She scrounged a radio, batteries, charts and provisions. She and Redon did much of the work on the boat themselves. "In sailing the problem is money. There's no money in it and you can never afford the boat you want."

Once under way, she fought a 29-day battle with gales, broken equipment, cold, diarrhea and exhaustion, the result of never having more than two hours' sleep at a time. "The biggest danger in single-handling is ships bashing into you," she said. For the race, no radar was allowed. One morning she awoke to discover she had sailed straight between two icebergs.

When not wrestling with a 150-pound gear (she weighs less than 100 pounds), repairing the self-steering and hoisting and winching the enormous sails she found time to marvel at seals and dolphins and fret about the pilot whales that followed her and her "spikes," as she dubbed her salt-stiffened hair. "Sailing's not too good for the skin," she conceded. "Your hair bleaches out, too, and salt is a real killer." She claims she never goes in the sun without a hat. She worried about eating and fantasized about the enormous meal awaiting her in Newport.

During the trip she made only a small dent in her provisions—the inevitable All Bran, 120 cans of fruit, 144 tea bags and delicacies like asparagus tips, artichoke hearts and chestnuts, the latter pressed on her by her mother, who also provided the paper panties.

She is, at the moment, eating her words. "This was going to be my last big race," she writes. She is currently hustling for a sponsor for the Whitbread Round the World Race in August.

Nine Months

"It takes about nine months and is in the southern ocean, which is the most formidable," she said. "The wind goes round and round because there's no land to stop it. At Cape Horn there's a funnel of wind and sea and you can have 60-foot waves." Three men were lost at sea in the last race.

If she finds a sponsor, Miss Francis would be the first woman skipper in the race. She dreams of a Swan 65, a 65-foot luxury ketch which won the last race. "It's the Rolls-Royce of production boats." She estimates it will cost about £200,000 to do the race, even if the boat is cheap. Redon would be part of the 12-person crew.

Neither she nor her crew would be paid. "You get only the glory," she smiled: "It's the taking part that counts."

"Hell" offers no insights into her reflections on mortality during the long voyage, her fears of being totally alone against the unknown or her glee at simply having survived. It is the diary of a "girl," as she calls hereelf, who faced extreme danger 24 hours a day for a month and saw humor in it.

Clare Francis whose book, "Come Hell or High Water," is being published in French translation.

MUSIC IN ROME

The Year of Macbeth—Verdi Style

By William Weaver

ROME, Feb. 7 (IHT).—This seems to be Macbeth year, the Verdi Macbeth, that is. Two major recordings of the opera have appeared in recent months, and Covent Garden revived it a short time ago.

Saturday night it opened at the Rome Opera, and with evident success. The production—designed by Pierluigi Pizzi and staged by Giorgio de Lullo—was not new. Created in the spring of 1969, it still looks fresh, and its semi-abstract simplicity actually came as a relief after some of the overdone, hyped-up productions one has seen this year.

The star of this revival was definitely the soprano Olivia Stapp, an attractive young American singer who has been busy in Italian theaters during the current season (a Carmen in Trieste, an Elizabeth in "Maria Stuarda" in Turin). In addition to good looks, she has dramatic temperament and an interesting voice.

This is not yet a perfect instrument, however, and the singer seems at times to use it recklessly. The opening aria (except for an ill-judged, vulgar burst of histrionic laughter after the recitative) came off well, but "La Luce Langue" had some dull passages, where the voice lost body. The sleep-walking scene was stupendous, perfectly gauged, beautifully understated, every word clear and meaningful. This will surely grow into a first-rate interpretation; it is already exciting.

In the title role, Mario Sereni generally sang well, though he made little attempt at acting (De Lullo was not on hand to reproduce his staging, and the Rome Opera's house director apparently had little time for the principals). Agostino Ferrin was a stately, compelling Banquo; and Ottavio Garaventa gave a good account of Macduff's moving aria. The small roles were strongly cast (the Rome Opera has got hold of some admirable *comprimari*), including the two boys who sang the apparitions.

Last Act Chorus

The veteran Oliviero de Fabritiis conducted. The first act was plodding. Booed at the beginning of the second, he seemed suddenly to wake up, and the rest of the opera went better: The last act chorus was rousing.

This year the Rome Opera has a new general manager, the former journalist Luca di Schiena, and a new artistic director, the musicologist Gioacchino Lanza Tomasi. Getting the house back into shape will not be an easy or fast job, but they are off to a promising start. The season opened with a courageous revival of Mercadante's little-known opera "Il Bravo," dating from 1939. The cast—like Saturday night's—was not studded with expensive stars, and yet the gamble paid off (also because of the sensitive conducting of the young Gabriele Ferro). After several years of uninspired guidance, the theater seems in good hands: In any case, there is nowhere for it to go but up.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Glyndebourne Touring Opera has taken the festival's production of Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress" to France for performances in Angers Feb. 8 and 10. A first was held Feb. 6. The work is staged by John Cox and designed by David Hockney, with lighting by Robert Bryan. Simon Rattle is conducting the Orchestre Philharmonique des Pays de la Loire.

* * *

George Balanchine's version of Delibe's "Coppelia," created for the New York City Ballet in collaboration with Alexandra Danilova, will be given its European premiere Feb. 8 by the ballet company of the Grand Théâtre of Geneva. Cheryl Wrench and Floris Alexander will dance Swanilda and Franz at the premiere and on Feb. 11 and 14, and Deborah Dobson and Jonas Kage will assume the roles at the other performances, Feb. 10 and 12. Jose Varona will design the sets and costumes and Stewart Kershaw will conduct the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande.

* * *

The Marseilles Opera will mount a new production of Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila" on Feb. 18 in a staging by Jacques Karpo, with sets by Kristin Osmundsen and costumes by Hector Pascal. Michelangelo Veltri will conduct, and the cast will be headed by Gilbert Py and Margarita Lilova in the title parts, Matteo Manuguerra, Gerard Serkoyan and Jean Brun. The choreography will be by Loipa Araujo, and the troupe of Roland Petit's Ballets de Marseille will participate in the production. Later performances are scheduled for Feb. 20, 22, 24 and 26.

BRUSSELS

Buddhist Art Starts A European Tour

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS (IHT).—To mark the project launched by Unesco to save Borobudur in Indonesia an exhibition, sponsored by the Brussels Royal Museum of Art and History, has begun its tour of European cities in Brussels. It is based on Borobudur as a center of Buddhist culture and focal point of pilgrimages since it was built in AD 800.

The exhibits from Borobudur had to be limited since restoration work there has already begun. Nearly one hundred other exhibits, all Buddhist and Hindu treasures from Eastern and Central Java dating from the 7th to 10th centuries, have been lent by various Indonesian museums.

A Maquette

Hindu deities and culture reached Indonesia in very early times through Indonesian seafarers; also Buddhists aboard Chinese ships reaching Indonesian ports imparted their religious lore. But Indonesia and China both studied and absorbed Buddhism in India. Returning Indonesian scholars initiated the building of a series of very beautiful Buddhist monuments. Borobudur became the most impressive and magnificent, taking many years to build, and attracting from the start a huge flow of pilgrims who came to meditate and often brought offerings of treasures from various parts of the archipelago.

A maquette made in Jakarta for this exhibition, provides a coherent idea of the monument and its labyrinth of sculpted walls, magnificent gateways guarded by gargoyles and benign deities, closely grouped stupas crowding upwards toward the huge central stone stupa. A lasting architectural glory, it compares with Europe's great cathedrals built considerably later, in medieval times, though in no way resembling them.

Seven of the big stone Buddha statues out of the 500 or so Buddha images at Borobudur are among the exhibits. In each, the different hand gestures indicate stylized Buddhist states of mind, the expressions remain almost identical. Intricate symbolism identifies the various deities in stone, silver, bronze, all materials reserved for divine representations. The anecdotal reliefs carved into stone walls recount Buddha's adventures through his many incarnations.

A traveling exhibition can only attempt to evoke an atmosphere, offer a visual and artistic concept of the culture and religion absorbed and adapted by one people from another continent, to stir curiosity, and this one succeeds. It also succeeds in outlining the enormous task ahead for the Unesco restoration project.

(Borobudur, Hindu and Buddhist Treasures from Indonesia, Palais des Beaux Arts, to April 3.)

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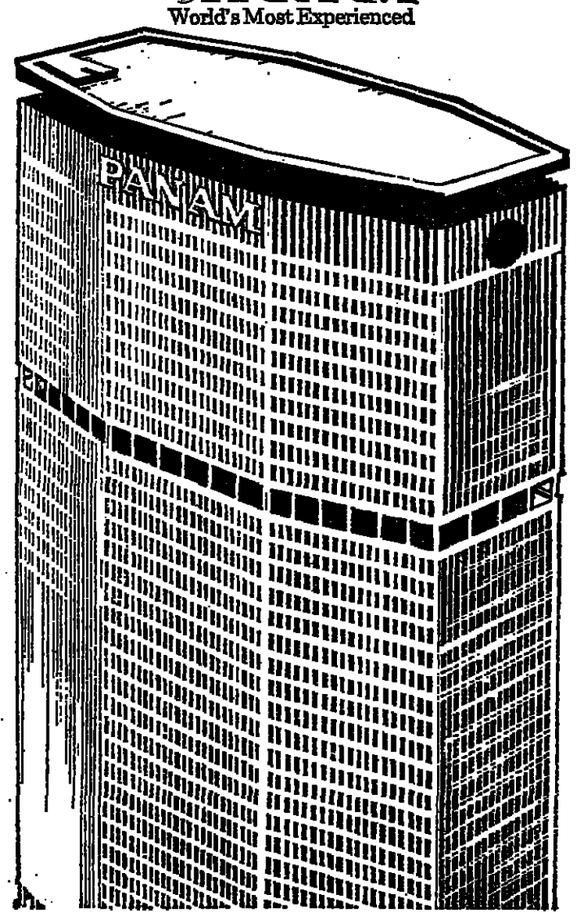

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 7

1976-'77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27½	21⅞	ACF Ind 1.80	9	45	37	36¼	37	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	AJ Ind	p	19	4½	4½	4½	
24⅞	17⅞	AMF 1.24	12	376	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
17⅞	12⅞	APL Cp 1	5	67	15	14¼	14½	− ⅝
69⅞	44½	ARASv 1.20	12	60	45½	44½	45½	+ ⅜
33	12⅞	ASALtd .80		167	19⅛	18¼	19⅛	+ ⅞
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .40	6	103	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
35⅛	37⅞	AbbtLab 1	14	850	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅝
13¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	24	22	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04	5	3	3⅛	3	3	
13¼	9⅞	AdmEx 1.15e		37	12	11⅞	11⅞	
5¾	3¾	AdmMill .5e	8	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14⅝	7¾	Addrssg .10e	19	273	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
36⅛	22½	AetnaLf 1.20	8	231	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
17	9⅞	Ahmans .22	6	9	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
4⅞	2½	Aileen	63	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11	AirbrFrt .60	11	92	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	− ⅛
39⅞	29¼	AirProd .20b	13	505	30	29⅝	29⅞	− ⅜
34⅛	17¼	Airco 1.15	6	62	31⅛	29⅞	30	− ⅝
25¼	13⅝	Akzona 1.20	38	40	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
16⅞	13⅝	AlaGas 1.28	8	5	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
116	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z60	115	115	115	
85	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z50	102	102	102	+ ⅜
94⅞	78	AlaP pf 8.16		z600	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ 1⅞
93½	77½	AlaP pf 8.28		z90	92	91	91	− ½
21½	11⅛	AlaskIn .60e	7	160	20⅞	20⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
21¾	14	Albanyin .72	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	5¾	AlbertoC .36	16	4	7¼	7	7⅛	
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .80	23	129	26	25⅞	26	− ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .80	23	129	26	25⅞	26	− ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .80	23	129	26	25⅞	26	− ⅛
22⅞	14⅛	AlcStd .80a	6	53	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
28	18⅝	AlconLb .28	15	44	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
9¼	5⅝	Alexdrs .36e	6	48	6½	6½	6½	
13⅞	7½	AllegCp .90e	17	71	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
25⅝	21¼	AllgLud	7	46	23¼	22½	23¼	+ 7
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 2		25	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ½
22⅝	16¾	AllsPw 1.68	8	345	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅝
20	9¼	AllenGrp .40	7	18	14⅛	13⅞	14	
47⅝	33⅝	AlldCh 1.80	10	206	45¾	45½	45½	− ⅝
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	8	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	9¾	AlldProd .60	24	21	12⅛	11¾	11¾	− ⅜
59¼	40¾	AlldStr 1.80	6	99	43½	42⅝	43½	+ ⅞
6	2½	AlldSup		25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30	17⅞	AllisChal .90	6	142	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
9¾	6¾	AllrItAut .60	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅞	6½	AlphPrt .25e	7	105	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
47¼	28½	Alcoa 1.40	13	633	52	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅜
41½	30	AmalSug 3	7	8	35¼	34⅞	35	− ¼
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	13	233	54¼	54¼	54⅝	+ ¼
146	115	Amax pf5.25			132½	132½	132½	
59⅞	52⅞	Amax pf 3		160	56	55¼	56	+ ¾
24⅞	11⅞	AMBAC 1	8	16	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
21¾	16¼	Amerco 1.20	7	13	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
37½	29½	Amrc pf 2.60		1	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
36¼	16⅝	AHess .60	9	415	35⅝	34¼	35⅝	+ ¼
80¼	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		46	78½	77¾	78¼	+ ⅝
21¼	13½	AAirFill .56	9	66	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	AmAir		252	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
12⅞	4⅞	Amcord .38	9	94	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¾	AmBaker 1	5	13	15	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
46	38⅛	ABrnds 2.92	10	113	44½	43⅝	43⅞	− ⅛
26	21	ABrnd pfl.70		3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅝
42⅝	19⅞	AmBdcst 1	16	543	41	40	40	− 1⅛
12¼	8¼	AmBkIM .50	7	17	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
39⅞	30⅝	AmCan 2.40	8	71	39	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅛
24	21	ACan pf 1.75		3	22⅞	22	x22⅞	
3	1⅛	ACentry		6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	12½	AmCred .81a	5	41	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
29⅛	23½	ACyan 1.50	10	350	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
13	7¾	AmDist 15		42	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
28½	19⅞	ADistTel .84	12	11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
14¼	12½	ADul pf .84		8	14	13⅞	14	
25⅝	20½	AEIPow 3.06	9	314	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
15¼	8½	AFamily .32	8	17	14½	14½	14½	
6⅝	2¼	AmFnSys		8	3½	3½	3½	
25⅝	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		19	24⅞	24½	24½	− ⅛
19	15	AGenCv 1.32		5	18⅝	18½	18½	− ⅛
21¾	16½	AmGnIns .68	5	405	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
30	21⅝	AGnIn pfl.80		21	29	29	29	+ ¼
19¾	13	AmHoist 1	5	553	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	− ⅜
37⅞	27⅛	AmHome 1.10	17	x911	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	25¾	AmHosp .40	16	416	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
6⅛	2½	AmInvst .20	27	x7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅞	5⅞	A Medicl .24	10	222	14	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
10⅞	5½	AMedcp .10	6	81	10⅛	9⅞	10	
7¾	3½	AmMotrs	6	671	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
46	32¾	ANatR 2.64	8	562	45½	45⅛	45⅛	
12½	8⅝	AmSeal .40	7	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	10⅛	AShip 6	31	11½	11	11	11	− ⅛
30½	16¾	AmStnd 1.50	7	37	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
84⅞	54½	A Std pf 4.75		2	79½	79½	79	
8⅞	6	AmSterl .30	15	652	8⅞	8	8⅛	− ⅛
33½	26¼	AmStrs 1.90	5	29	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
64¾	50⅝	ATT 3.80	10	820	63⅞	63½	63½	+ ⅞
68⅝	55	ATT pf 4		93	66¼	66⅛	66¼	+ ⅜
50⅝	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		3	49	49	49	
51⅝	45	ATT pfB3.74		8	50	50	50	+ ½
12⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .76	6	8	12⅝	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
18¼	15⅛	AWat pf 1.43		z300	18½	18	18⅝	
14⅞	12⅛	AWat pf 1.25		z100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19¼	14⅞	Ameron 1	7	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
30¼	19¾	Amere k1.40	10	16	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	13	AmElecInc 1	8	47	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	9	AMIC .08e	7	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	AMPInc .48	19	240	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Amsco .60	8	7	12½	12¼	12¼	
9⅝	4	AmAmpexCp	13	125	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
31⅝	21¼	AmrepCp		26	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
25⅞	19	Amstar 1.35	6	56	24	23¾	24	
9	7⅝	Amstr pf .68		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
54	34	Amsted 2	8	96	47⅞	46⅞	47	− ⅝
8⅝	4½	Amtel .36	17	76	8	8¼	8¼	

1976-'77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
32⅞	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	6	31	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
24⅛	22½	AndClay	8	19	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
8¼	5	Angelica .16	9	25	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
10½	5⅛	Anixter 20	7	11	7	7	7	− ⅛
12⅞	7	AnsulCo .531		6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅝	10¼	Apache .50b	8	102	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ½
37⅞	23⅝	ApcoOil	36	21	36½	36½	36½	− ½
3⅞	1⅝	ApecoCp		93	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
4⅝	2⅛	ApplMg	11	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17¼	9⅝	ArcataN .60	8	x46	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
31	22½	ArcatN pf 2		x1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
37⅛	17	ArchDan .20	8	97	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
6	3¼	ArcticEnt	9	21	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Aristar		35	3⅛	3	3	− ¼
20	15	ArizPSv 1.48	7	143	19	18⅝	18⅞	
14⅛	6	ArBest .44b	9	20	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
33¼	21½	ArkLGs 1.80	9	105	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	ArlenRty		62	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅞	4¼	Armada	10	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
35½	26¾	Armco 1.80	7	x65	29	28⅞	28⅞	− ¼
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		9	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	11	x78	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
25⅛	15	ArmRu .85	5	38	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ⅛
20¼	12⅞	AroCorp 1b	7	11	18⅛	18¼	18¼	
19	9⅛	Arvin .52e	6	211	19¼	19	19	
31⅝	25½	ArvInIn pf 2		9	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	16	139	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
37	19⅛	AshOil 1.90	7	236	37⅛	36⅞	37½	+ ⅜
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	x28	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ½
15¼	8⅝	Athlone .80	5	15	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	AtlcoMlg		1	2	2	2	
24⅛	17½	AtlCyEl 1.62	9	36	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	− ¼
60½	49¼	AtlRich 1.60	11	453	55½	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
75	54¼	AtlRfc pf 2.80		33	68¼	68⅛	68¼	
24¼	16⅝	AtlasCp	15	205	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+ 1¼
35½	23⅞	AutoDta .24	17	291	24⅝	23⅝	23¾	− ⅜
8¾	4⅛	AutmnInd .24	6	47	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
16⅛	4	AvcoCp	3	216	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
1⅞	½	AvcoCp wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46½	18⅝	AvcoCp pf	5	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
29⅞	17⅛	AveryInt .36	17	42	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	7½	Avis Inc .40	7	79	14½	14¼	14¼	
20⅞	10⅛	AvnetInc .40	7	198	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅜
50¼	32¾	AvonPd 2	16	220	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	− ⅜
B								
4	1¼	BTMfg		26	2	2	2	
36¼	18¾	BabckW 1.20	8	307	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	4¼	Bache .40e	5	46	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
13	7⅞	Bakerfn .36	10	76	12⅝	12⅜	12½	− ⅛
55	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	13	182	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	
17⅞	8½	BaldPl .68	6	22	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
25⅛	16⅝	BallCp .80	8	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅜
49	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	26	649	47½	44⅝	45⅛	+ 1¼
24⅞	21⅛	BallyMf wi		256	23¾	22¾	23¼	+ ⅜
28⅝	22⅝	BallGE 2.08	8	70	26½	26¼	26⅛	
61	50	Balt pfB4.50		z100	59	59	59	− 1
22⅝	12⅝	BanCa .60	28	41	21⅞	20¾	21¼	+ ½
32⅞	17⅞	Bandag .20	11	23	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
14¼	4½	BangPrt	4	31	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
17	9	BanP pf1.25		5	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
24½	12⅛	BangP pf 2		4	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
36	28⅝	BkofNY 2.22		6	34¾	34½	34½	− ½
16⅝	11⅞	BkofVa .88	7	26	16¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	24⅞	BankAm .80	11	510	26¼	25⅝	26	− ⅛
42	28⅛	BankTr 3	8	86	39½	39⅛	39⅛	− ¼
29⅛	25⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		15	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
27¾	25⅛	BarbOil 1.60		15	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅛
19	11⅝	BardCR .24	13	46	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
19¾	16⅛	BarnsGp .80	7	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	BasicInc .80	5	47	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	− ⅛
31⅞	22⅝	BatesMf .80	31	57	28½	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	25	BauschL .80	11	543	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅛
46¾	33	BaxTr .24	20	107	35⅝	35	35⅝	
23¼	17⅞	BayStG 1.88	8	12	23	22¾	22⅞	
5⅛	4⅛	BaykCig .24	250	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
32	17	Bearing .50	11	2	28⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
28½	21½	BeatFds .94	12	381	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
28⅝	22¾	Beckmn .32	16	8	25¾	25½	25½	− ⅛
42⅞	29⅞	BectDck .60	14	168	32⅝	31¾	32⅛	+ 1
24⅞	14	BeechA	8	30	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	− ¼
17⅞	7¼	Beker .28		379	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
29¼	13⅝	BelcoP .70e	8	112	29½	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅛
27½	15⅝	Belden 1.32	8	15	22¼	22	22⅛	− ¼
11¼	7	BeldnHe .36b	6	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	
25½	15	BellHow .84		29	19½	19½	19⅝	− ⅛
52½	44½	BellCda 3.72	6	28	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	+ ¼
22⅝	13⅝	Bemis 1.20	8	12	22½	22½	22½	− ⅛
47	37⅝	Bendix 2	10	252	47	46	46⅝	− ⅜
27⅛	17⅝	BenfCo 1.60	5	94	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
67	37⅝	Bendix 2	10	252	47	46	46⅝	− ⅜
27⅝	17⅝	BenfCp 1.60	5	94	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
61	46½	Benef pf4.30		4	58	57¼	57¼	− ¾
30	25½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ 1
4½	1¼	BnSMn		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1⅛	Bengl B .07e	10	114	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
6¼	2⅛	Berkeyin		49	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
24½	12⅝	BesPd	11	298	20⅞	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
48	33	BethSt 2	9	212	35½	34⅝	36⅝	
35⅞	27⅞	BigThree .40	16	26	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	15⅝	BlackDr .48	17	374	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
14⅞	5	BlairJn .64	6	18	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
23½	12⅛	BlissLau 1.05	7	22	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
24½	14⅞	BlockHR 1	12	104	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	20¼	BluebellI 1	6	79	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
6⅞	3⅝	BluebirdI .05e	8	138	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	BobbleBr		36	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
46¼	24⅝	Boeing 1a	10	750	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅝
33⅝	23½	BoiseCas .80	9	543	30⅛	29	29¼	− 1⅛
24½	17⅛	BkMnth 1.20	10	2	23	23	23	
35½	26	Borden 1.40	9	143	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	− ¼
31½	19⅞	BorWar 1.60	8	200	32⅛	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Bormans	5	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛

1976-'77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27½	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	37	27⅝	26¾	26⅞	− ⅛
97	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z160	97	96	96	+ ¼
18	10⅛	BosE pf 1.17		43	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
16	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		19	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
41⅝	15¼	BraunC .60	9	39	39⅞	39½	39½	− ½
32⅝	25¼	Brig Str .92	14	45	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	60⅛	BristMy 1.80	13	315	61⅞	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
60½	39¼	BristMn pf 2		3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅝
16⅝	9½	BritPet .33e	21	442	16⅛	16	16	− ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	BktyUG 1.72	8	34	22	21⅝	21¾	
27⅛	25¼	BkUG pf2.47		3	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
13½	9	BrownC .32e	5	10	9⅞	9¼	9½	− ⅛
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.40	8	28	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ½
9¼	5⅝	BrwnFer .40	11	200	8½	8⅛	8¼	− ⅛
18⅝	11	Brunwk .50	7	364	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅝
28⅝	11	BrushW 1	7	66	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅞
30¼	18	BucyEr .64	11	x129	23½	22⅞	23	+ ½
22⅛	9⅞	BuddCo 1.20	5	77	21½	21¼	21⅛	− ⅛
62	49	BuddCo pf 5		230	62	62	62	+ 1½
6½	5	BudCo pf .60		1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Budgind .10r	8	19	10	10	10½	
28¼	20½	BuffPo 1.40a	7	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
11⅝	6	Bulova		13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
12½	10⅝	BundyCp .80	7	10	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅝	BunkHil 1.36		32	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
11	4⅝	BunkRam	12	37	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
20¼	11⅛	BunkR pfl.50		524	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	7	142	28	27	27¾	+ ¾
48½	31⅞	BurlNo 1.40	8	x75	42½	42	42¾	+ ¾
7⅞	6½	BurlNo pf.55		x1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
20½	19⅝	Burndy .66	12	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
108½	72¼	Burrghs .80	15	3284	73⅞	71⅞	71⅞	− ⅝
30¾	16⅞	ButtesGO	8	115	22¼	21⅝	21¾	− ¼
C								
61	46¾	CBS 2	11	92	57	56¾	56⅞	
5½	1⅝	CCI Corp		356	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
5¾	2⅝	CIRIt Inv		19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	26⅝	CITFin 4.54	9	25	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
14	7-16	CL Assets		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
7	4½	CLAst pfl.16k		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
20	8	CMI Inv	19	43	17¾	17¼	17¼	
9⅛	5⅛	CNA Finl		11	122	8	7⅞	8
16	11	CNA pfA1.10		32	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
13⅛	11	CNAI 1.08e		8	13	13	13	
49⅝	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	164	45⅝	45⅛	45½	+ ⅛
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	6	69	18⅝	18½	18½	− ⅝
4½	1⅛	CabCabR		33	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
47	18⅞	CabotC 1.40	7	47	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	− ½
5⅛	2⅛	Cadence	9	26	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Caesars	6	47	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	3	CalFinl	9	35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	15¼	CalPUt 1.54	8	5	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
17½	10⅝	Callahn .30r	17	3	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
3¾	1⅛	CamernBr		11	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
27⅛	16½	CmpRL .60a	16	45	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	29¾	CampSp 1.48	12	87	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	27⅛	CampTg 1.12	10	22	32⅝	32¼	32¼	− ⅛
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	7	69	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	11	10	8½	8¼	8½	+ 1⅛
57	42¼	CapCities .20	12	33	53½	52⅞	53⅛	− ¾
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .60	11	39	21½	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
35⅝	29⅝	Carbor 1.12	8	x19	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	− ⅛
4½	2⅛	CarlingO	17	12	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
18⅛	10¼	CarlSle .88	9	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
71½	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z20	65	65	65	− ½
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	32	18	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅝
24½	17⅝	caroPw 1.72	8	76	23½	23¼	23¼	
30⅝	26¼	CarP pf 2.67		3	30

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BUSINESS — FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1977

Reincarnating the Delphi Oracle

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—The talent of the e of Apollo at Delphi was to be able to prophecies and warnings that were strong, ambiguous. This is a talent that lives on rthur Burns, the venerable chairman of the ral Reserve Board.

ist week, in testimony before the House Bank- Committee, Mr. Burns was critical of Presi- Carter's $31-billion program for stimulating economy: "As far as I can judge, the econ- is improving on its own," the Fed chairman "It's not clear that any stimulus is needed ll."

t the Democrats on the committee were ously upset. They wanted to know if the intended to frustrate the will of Congress— they charged, it had done in 1975, when gress voted tax rebates to stimulate the omy but the Fed checked the growth of the ey supply, driving up interest rates and slow- down the recovery.

Prof. James Tobin of Yale put it on Friday re the same House Banking Committee, "In the Fed made insufficient allowance for temporary bulge in money stocks created by deposit of rebate checks." Because of its cupation with monetary growth targets, Tobin charged, the Fed had enforced an mely, though temporary, tightening of credit markets. "This must not happen again in 1977," he said.

Remarkably enough, Mr. Burns appeared to have reached the same conclusion. In a carefully phrased "mea culpa," he said that in 1975 the Fed had thought the money supply was increasing at a rate that could not be entirely explained by the tax rebates and had tightened up too much. This year, he said, "I hope our estimates and judgment will be a little better."

The Fed chairman assured Congress that the money supply in 1977 would be more than adequate to support Mr. Carter's fiscal program.

Economic sages in Washington and New York have been consulted on whether Mr. Burns was primarily warning Congress and the administration against too much fiscal stimulus, or primarily affirming his willingness to cooperate. The consensus appears to be that the Fed chairman was saying, "We'll cooperate."

But some ambiguity remains. Mr. Burns commended the President for holding the size of the fiscal package down, although he would have preferred it to be even smaller—or nonexistent. This implied that, though Mr. Burns was willing to supply the money for a fiscal package of moderate size, he was not prepared to go much further. If the White House or Congress decided much more was needed, the Fed chairman appeared to be saying, "On me you can't count."

Reef's Inhabitants Split on Economy, Ecology

il Superport Is Planned for Pacific Island

Andrew H. Malcolm

ROR, Palau, U.S. Pacific Territory, Feb. 7 (NYT).— ernational consortium of oil, ng and industrial interests is ing a multimillion-dollar oil e and transshipping station pertankers on this island in alau group of the Western nes.

e installation, called Port Pa- would be the first in a net- of such entrepots on islands offer deep waters and only w opposition from small ations.

islands of Micronesia and east Asia would provide con- nt transshipment points for m its way from the Middle to Japan, which has found fficult to find port facilities supertankers. In a recent interview, Eime Yamashita, is studying the concept of intermediate terminals, said rs could move oil from the East in a 500,000-ton tank- load it on a Pacific island ater ferry it to, say, Japan 000-ton tankers more cheap- n moving it the entire dis- in the smaller ships.

entrepots would also allow uildup of a significant oil e for use during any new go by the petroleum-export- ations.

'Disaster' Feared

there is opposition. A gov- nt official said; "This su- rt project is a classic con- tion between developers and nmentalists." The official, t Owen, chief conservation r for the Trust Territory, the development program be a "disaster."

y fear that the simple life- f the indigenous population e wiped out; others say that ne oil spill—a likelihood be- of the area's typhoons— destroy 100 miles of one of world's great reefs and e-life regions.

er recent Republican rule White House, Interior De- ent officials maintained a l position on the project, that its future depended e wishes of the Palauan . But proponents said that had been assured privately vorable consideration, and .S. government approved a llion feasibility study. In nber, the Palau legislature the Interior Department to an environmental-impact and a stand by the new r administration is awaited.

its initial phase, according porate plans, the port would e 50 million tons of oil a Initial costs are estimated 25 million. Additional port storage facilities as well as hemical complexes could the cost closer to $2 billion.

New Yorker's Idea

t Pacific is the brainchild of t Panero, a New York in- al consultant and former yee of the Hudson Institute, earch center. He began as- ing the project's many pieces t four years ago. Its primary rs are the Industrial Bank pan and the Nissho-Iwai Co., panese trading firm, along the Iranian National Oil Co.

Yamashita and other back- f the concept emphasize the mic advantages for this undeveloped island. In addition to Koror, Japanese interests are exploring Indonesia's Lombok Island and southern Thailand as superport possibilities. These sites would enable petroleum shippers to avoid the crowded Malaca Strait, where Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia are seeking limitations on tanker traffic to avoid oil spills.

One of the Palau island's main advantages as an oil terminal site is the political stability it has shown under U.S. administration, which began in 1947. But negotiations have begun with the Micronesians to determine their political status after 1981, when the United States wants to end its trusteeship.

In the Palau group and the five other districts of the Pacific Islands Trust Territory, there is little existing basis for an advanced economy. Government is the largest employer. Subsistence farming and fishing remain widespread along the unspoiled beaches and unpaved roads.

The Palau District consists of 200 islands, most uninhabited and some only a few yards across, spotted within protective reefs in a chain almost 100 miles long.

Explaining his personal opposition to the superport project, Mr. Owen, who has lived here 27 years, said that it "would be an environmental disaster of the worst order. The people would trade a few years of money for their whole fragile environment and culture."

Dredging, blasting and other construction work at any of the four proposed port sites here would destroy vast areas of coral, the foundation of local marine life, as well as fish-spawning and feeding grounds, critics say.

The project's opponents, who come largely from Palau's students and elderly population, have had trouble explaining to villagers a foreign concept such as *pollution*. Much of the opposition has centered on what is called "cultural pollution," fear of drastic change in traditional ways of life.

The viewpoint of the project's local supporters, who are centered in the business and political community, is that the superport's cities and petrochemical complexes would create a viable economy.

Roman Tmetuchl, a 50-year-old businessman, said: "Palau has to change. If you make a good enough deal, you get enough money to make it all worthwhile. I can't accept all this so-called environmental concern. The *world has* always had pollution and overcome it."

9's Jobless Rate At Highest Level In Three Decades

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP).—Unemployment in the nine-nation European Economic Community increased in December to 5,440,000, the Common Market's Statistical Office estimated today. It was apparently the highest year-end level since the period immediately after World War II.

National percentages varied widely, from 4.1 per cent in West Germany to 10.2 per cent in Ireland. The figure was 4.8 per cent for France and 7.4 for Britain. For the nine countries as a whole the estimate was 5.2 per cent, with precise figures for Italy not yet available.

In 1975 the average was 4.4 per cent; in 1973, 2.5 per cent.

The figures are for th. registered unemployed and tend to be considerably lower than unemployment statistics in the United States, where estimates are based on telephone inquiries.

The largest increase during the year occurred *in Britain and* Belgium, where there was a rise of 14 per cent. France had an increase of 3 per cent, while unemployment declined in West Germany, the Netherlands and Ireland.

Women's unemployment rose 12 per cent over the year while unemployment among men decreased by 4 per cent. The number of jobless people under 25 was more than 40 per cent of the total unemployed in France, the Netherlands and Belgium in December.

Wholesale Prices Increase in U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Britain's wholesale prices for manufactured goods and for basic materials bought by industry both rose in January, the Department of Industry said today.

The wholesale price index for manufactured goods last month was 244.9, up 3.3 per cent a month earlier and up 19.6 per cent from a year earlier.

The index for materials and fuels purchased by industry last month was 338.2, up 2.5 per cent from December and up 29.3 per cent from January, 1976.

Both indices are based on 1970 equals 100. The wholesale price index for December was 237.2 and for January, 1976, it was 204.8. The basic materials index was 330.7 in December and for January, 1976, it was 261.5.

Thomson-CSF Gain Seen

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Thomson-CSF, the electronics arm of the French Thomson-Brandt group, expects to report that both parent and consolidated turnover increased by around 20 per cent last year from the 4.2 and 5.3 billion francs, respectively, posted for 1975.

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Harsh Winter Hits Prices On Wall St.

Confusion Also Cited On Carter Package

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices today turned lower as investors continued to puzzle over the effects of recent chilling cold and the administration's proposed stimulus package on the U.S. economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 1.58 points to 946.31. It was off 0.67 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues narrowly outnumbered declining by about 731 to 695, and volume totaled 20.7 million shares, down from 23.13 million shares Friday.

Analysts said with reliable statistics on the effects of the cold wave several weeks off, investors were unwilling to commit capital.

Investor reticence also resulted, analysts said, from confusion about the effect on the economy of President Carter's proposed $31-billion, two-year package of economic stimulus.

Analysts said the market drew some encouragement early in the session from the return to work this morning of thousands idled by the recent cold wave and resulting shortage of natural gas.

But they said analysts remained concerned about the effects of weather-related shutdowns on corporate earnings.

Sears Roebuck gained 1 5/8 to 63 1/2. It will split its stock 2-for-1, raise its dividend and pay a 30 cent extra dividend.

Bristol-Myers, which rose 2 1/8 to 63 1/2, also proposed a 2-for-1 stock split and raised its dividend.

Halliburton eased 1/2 to 58 5/8 after reporting higher fourth quarter and year earnings.

Other oil field service and construction issues were higher. J. Ray McDermott rose 1/2 to 45 1/2, Morrison Knudsen 1 5/8 to 24 5/8, and Santa Fe International 1/2 to 52.

Ford Motor eased 1/4 to 58 5/8. *It said it permanently cut prices* by up to $50 on seven small car models to spur sales.

Milgo Electronic rose 2 1/8 to 37 1/8. Applied Digital Data said it received about 45 per cent of Milgo in its tender and extended the offer again. Applied Digital was unchanged at 13 5/8 bid on over-the-counter volume of about 190,000 shares.

IBM rose 1 7/8 to 270 1/8, Lukens Steel 1 to 30 1/8 and ASA Ltd. 1 1/8 to 19 3/8, but American Broadcasting lost 1 1/2 to 39 5/8, PPG Industries 1 1/2 to 51 7/8 and Boise Cascade 1 to 29 3/8.

Prices gained in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.27 to 113.22.

International Systems lost 2 7/8 to 18 1/2. It reported sharply lower second-quarter net and said results may decline further before they improve.

Banister Continental lost 1 to 12 5/8 after reporting sharply lower third-quarter net.

Estimate of OPEC '76 Surplus Revised Upward to $38 Billion

NICOSIA, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Surplus revenues of the 13 states belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are expected to amount to $38 billion for 1976, $5 billion higher than was previously forecast, the Middle East Economic Survey said today.

It based the prediction on a report published by Morgan Guaranty Trust. The Middle East magazine quoted Morgan as reporting that the increase was mainly the result of the rush by importing countries to stock up on crude oil in the last quarter of 1976.

Other factors influencing the revision were the slowdown in the growth rate of OPEC imports and an improvement in OPEC's terms of trade, since "average government take per barrel rose about 2.5 per cent more than global inflation," the magazine said.

Morgan anticipates a downward trend in OPEC surplus during 1977 and beyond, because new oil sources such as the North Sea and Alaska are coming up in 1976-80 and the demand for OPEC oil is expected to rise by only 1.4 per cent annually. Meanwhile, OPEC imports are expected to increase by 10 per cent annually, it said.

Barring unforeseen changes in OPEC's terms of trade, the overall surplus might decline from an estimated $32 billion in 1977 to less than $20 billion in 1980, the magazine said.

Throughout this period, it predicted, the surplus will be concentrated almost entirely in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Italy Industrial Output Posts Gain of 22%

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Italy's index of industrial production rose 21.9 per cent in December from a year earlier, the best year-to-year gain since the 22.1-per-cent rise posted in January, 1974, the government statistics bureau reported today.

The index for December stood at 139 (1970 equals 100), compared with 105.8 in December, 1975.

For all of 1976, based on the provisional December figures, there was a 12.3-per-cent rise in industrial output from 1975.

Consumer Prices In OECD Area Up 8.5% in Year

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Consumer prices in member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose by 0.6 per cent in December, up from an increase of 0.5 per cent in November but down from a rise of 0.7 per cent in October, latest OECD figures released today show.

The OECD said the increase between December, 1976, and the same month a year before was of 8.5 per cent—almost the same as the average increase for 1976 over 1975.

The OECD said the main reasons for the improved performance were sharp gains in productivity and a slowing in nominal wage increases. This resulted in a deceleration of unit labor costs to a rise of only 4 per cent in 1976 from 16 per cent in 1975 for the seven major member countries.

A recovery of profit margins in some countries was also important, the OECD said.

It noted that the disparities in inflation rates within Europe, partly due to the effects of past exchange rate changes, widened last year. The divergence between North America and other OECD countries remained very pronounced, it added.

Demand Rises In U.S. for Businessmen

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Demand in the U.S. for business executives in last year's fourth quarter grew 56.7 per cent from a year earlier, an Arthur Young & Co. survey shows.

As measured by advertisements in major newspapers, this demand soared 236 per cent in the Southwest, said the large accounting concern, which is also active in executive recruiting and compensation consulting.

The large southwestern increase probably reflected the growth of the area and rising demand in the energy industries, *said* Edwin Mruk, an Arthur Young director. Demand grew 179 per cent in the West, 77 per cent in the Southeast, 51 per cent in the Midwest and 38 per cent in the Northeast.

Demand for production and other operations executives showed the strongest growth —67 per cent from a year earlier, the survey indicated. Demand also grew 48 per cent a year earlier for financial executives and 37 per cent for sales and marketing officials.

British Steel Cuts Prices to Stem Imports

EEC Sets Duty on Japan Bearings

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market Commission decided today that the Japanese have been dumping ball bearings on the West European market and as a result the Commission set a provisional duty of 20 per cent on the imports.

The 20-per-cent anti-dumping duty, which is in addition to the normal 9 per cent, affects Japanese ball bearings, tapered rolled bearings and their parts.

Commission sources said the action was taken after it became quite apparent that the Japanese bearings manufacturers were not ready to adjust their prices voluntarily.

Last November, when announcing the opening of anti-dumping proceedings, Commission officials said it was hoped that on account of this announcement, the Japanese would voluntarily adjust prices and bring them in line with those prevailing on the EEC market.

Two firms escaped the anti-dumping duty, and were given a 10-per-cent increase. They are Nachi Fujikoshi Corp. and Koyo Seiko Co.

[In Tokyo, Japanese government sources said the decision was extremely regrettable, Reuters reported. They said the Commission had taken the step without due consultations with the Japanese government.

[The sources expressed concern about the impact of today's penal duty decision on a series of consultations between Japan and the EEC on agriculture and fisheries, and talks at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on shipbuilding, all scheduled for this week.]

The EEC Commission said the measure was decided in application of the EEC anti-dumping regulation designed to provide *safeguards against injury to* community producers caused by unfair trading practices, in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"The imposition of a provisional anti-dumping duty in this case is therefore fully consistent with the community's traditional open trading policy," the statement said.

The move followed an inquiry started by the Commission last November into complaints by the Federation of EEC Bearing Manufacturers, which claimed that producers in France, West Germany and Britain were primarily hurt by Japanese dumping on the EEC market.

The Commission said today that its preliminary investigation of the complaint showed that dumping has taken place. Investigations also revealed that imports of Japanese bearing products increased from 5,500 metric tons in 1968 to 15,600 tons in 1974 and 19,000 tons in 1975, with the uptrend continuing in 1976.

Between 1974 and 1976, the Commission added, European production of bearing declined 10 per cent in regions most affected. This led to redundancies and short-time working.

The provisional duty will remain in force for a maximum period of three months, during which investigations will continue. A ministerial council of the nine EEC member states will decide after the three-month period what definite measures should be taken, the statement said.

Action by Britain

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—British Steel Corp. has reduced the price of hot rolled coil and sheet steel about 6 per cent to meet competition from imports.

The price reduction, effective immediately, will take the form of a rebate of £10 per metric ton on orders for rolled and sheet steel which have been accepted for delivery by July 2.

The state-owned steel company also said it would not, as earlier had been anticipated, increase prices of strip mill products in April. However, BSC said it is increasing the price of tinplate an average of 10.8 per cent to meet higher manufacturing and raw materials costs.

Foreign steel concerns have recently been increasing their sales in Britain. BSC, which accounts for about 90 per cent of the steel output in Britain, said the rebate on rolled and sheet steel was necessary to compete against foreign steel.

British Steel reportedly needs a price rise of about 15 per cent to offset inflation. The company, which earlier had said it might break even in the financial year ending this March, is now expected to report a loss for fiscal 1977, although it will be smaller than the record £255-million deficit of a year earlier.

No Surprise

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Price reductions by BSC did not greatly surprise European steel makers, officials close to Eurofer, the European steel industry federation, said today.

"It was generally known in European steel circles that BSC is mapping a very aggressive sales policy and the 6-per-cent price reduction should be seen in line with this policy," one official said.

Japanese to Offer Controls on Shipbuilding

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government will offer to strengthen controls over the domestic shipbuilding industry by narrowing the price gap with European makers and limiting the number of orders from nations where the local industry is suffering particular damage, officials said today.

That will be Japan's basic stance at this round of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development shipbuilding talks set for tomorrow and Wednesday in Paris.

The emphasis will be on the degree to which the government is now willing to enforce price and shipbuilding order controls on the local industry, Transport Ministry officials said. The idea of controlling prices and orders was brought up at meetings with Common Market officials previously, and so is not new.

The offer to raise the price of its ships to EEC customers will only be a temporary measure, at best, officials here said. It is estimated that Japanese yards produce ships at 30 per cent or 40 per cent below costs in Europe.

Japan would look on the measure as one to last possibly a year or so. There are no concrete plans to carry out such cost raising measures, the Transport Ministry said. But the government does have the power to bring shipbuilders into line on both costs and limiting orders from European nations that have troubled shipbuilding industries, officials said.

An official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said that Japan cannot do any more to compromise on the shipbuilding issue. The government is concerned about whether the OECD—and the EEC—will evaluate the Japanese position favorably, he said.

"It is up to the EEC to come up with a new proposal," the official said. Japanese officials repeated arguments that a plan to split new orders equally between the EEC and Japan was both unrealistic and impossible to carry out.

While Japan took about 35 per cent of all the orders from OECD countries in the first nine months of 1976, the Transport Ministry argues that Japan took only 53 per cent of the total 9.8 million gross tons of ship orders worldwide during the nine-month period.

Bilateral talks with the EEC this week will also focus on European demands for increased exports to Japan of agriculture products. Little compromise is expected by the Japanese side.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue — February 7, 1977

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 7

(Continued from Page 6.)

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev. Close
61	26¾	JhnConf pf 2		5	60	60	60	— 1
19¾	12½	JonLogn .50	5	24	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
21⅞	20	jorgen 1	3	4	20¾	20½	20½—	¼
21½	16	Jostens .80	11	78	21⅛	21	21 +	¼
50⅞	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.30	11	77	42½	42⅛	42½	
4⅝	1½	JusticeM		35	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
52¼	29	KLM Air	8	2	35½	35¼	35¼+	⅝
40⅛	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	16	x59	35⅝	34¾	35 —	⅜
11⅞	5⅞	KasiCem .50	10	38	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
17⅛	12¾	KaiCe pfl.37		5	16½	16½	16½—	¼
13⅛	9⅛	Kane Mil .28	4	61	10⅛	10	10⅛	
20⅛	19¼	Kaneb 1	11	163	33½	33	33¼+	¼
30	25	KCrPL 2.46	9	20	30	29⅞	30 +	¼
57	49	KCPL pf4.50		270	55¼	55¼	55¼	
28⅛	27¼	KCPL pf2.33		6	27½	27½	27½—	¼
31	15	KCSouln 1r	8	77	31⅞	30½	31⅛+	1⅞
22	18	KanGEI 1.76	8	39	21½	21¼	21⅛+	⅛
24½	14¾	KanNb 1.32b	9	98	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
20⅛	18	KanPLI 1.60	7	54	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	
29	25½	KcPL pf2.32		5	28½	28	28⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3	Katy Ind		59	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
24	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		8	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	¼
71¼	61½	KaufBrd .86e	14	115	6	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
18	7⅛	Kawecki	16	13	16⅛	16	16 —	¼
11¾	4⅞	KeeneCp .30	8	26	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	¼
10¼	5⅝	Keller .20	7	5	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅝
28⅛	20½	Kellogg 1.15	13	127	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅝
17⅞	12	Kellwood .80	5	20	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
28½	20½	Kemmrl .96	10	12	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅝
36⅞	25¼	Kennct .70e	103	239	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
23¾	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	15	23⅝	23¼	23⅝—	⅛
22	13	KerrGis .40	5	67	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
82¾	60⅝	KerrMc 1.25	14	98	73⅝	72	72⅞—	¼
22⅛	16⅝	KeystCon 1a	7	28	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	¼
33⅞	18½	KidderW 1.20	6	35	28⅝	28½	28½—	⅛
53½	41	Kidderpfa 4		3	50⅝	50½	50⅝+	¼
53	43	Kidderpfc 4		55	50½	50	50 —	⅜
47⅞	36¼	KimbCl 2.20	9	385	45¼	44⅞	44⅞+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	KingDSt .60	7	34	12½	11⅞	11⅞—	⅝
20¼	12⅝	KirschCo .70	15	45	15	14¾	15	
39⅝	28⅞	KnightRd .72	12	197	36¼	36¼	36⅛—	⅛
10⅞	8½	Koehrin .50e	7	37	18½	18½	18½+	¼
26⅞	20	Koppers .90	9	43	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
55½	50	Koppr pf 4		x100	54	54	54 +	1⅝
8	3¼	Korercp	4	8	7½	7¼	7¼	
47⅞	40⅝	Kraft 2.32	9	88	44⅞	44½	44⅞	
43⅞	31¼	Kresge6 .32	17	828	35⅞	35⅛	35½+	¼
15¼	10	Kroehler	16	7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
25¼	17⅝	Kroger 1.44	40	249	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅛
14⅝	4½	Kysor .60	17	10	14	13¾	14 +	½

L

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3¼	LFE Cp	21	8	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
17¾	10	LTV Cp	5	235	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
24⅛	17½	LacGas 1.66	8	7	22½	22¼	22¼—	½
21⅝	12	LamSes 1.10	13	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
15⅛	11¼	LaneBry .80	7	12	12⅞	21¾	12⅞+	⅛
10⅞	8½	LawrCh .40	18	16	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
15⅝	6⅛	LearSieg .50	7	95	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
40	23½	LeaRS pf2.50		2	40	40	40	
34	24⅝	Leasw 1.10b	9	2	30	30	30	—⅛
29	10⅝	LeedsN .60b	13	53	27⅞	27½	27½—	⅛
19⅝	12	Lessons .75	6	11	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
18⅞	10¼	LehPCr 1	12	6	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅝
2	⅝	LehVally		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¼	10½	Lehman 1.25e		136	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
6⅝	4½	Lennar		19	6	5⅞	6 +	¼
26¼	18	Lenox 1	10	27	22	21¼	22 +	⅝
10½	6⅛	LesFay .40b	6	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	
16⅝	6⅞	LevFdCap		5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
13⅞	12	LevFin .75a		14	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
50⅝	18⅞	LevStra .80	6	266	28¼	28¼	28⅛+	⅛
8½	4	LevitzF	19	373	5⅛	5	5 —	
37⅝	21⅛	LOF 1.80a	7	78	34	33⅝	33⅞—	⅝
72½	55¼	LOF pf 4.75	1		69¼	69¼	69¼—	¾
19⅝	9½	LibrtyCp .52	6	185	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
3⅝	1½	LibrtyLn		63	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	LibrtyLn pf		1	6	6	6 —	¼
36⅛	29½	LiptGp 2.50	8	x23	34⅝	34	34⅛	
60	42¼	LillyEli 1.30	15	292	43⅝	42⅞	43 +	¼
36⅞	24	LincNat 1.60	11	31	34¼	34	34⅛+	⅛
19⅝	15¼	LincPl 1.72		7	19½	19¼	19½—	⅛
4⅞	⅝	LionelCp	8	34	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	6⅞	Littonin .18f	13	225	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
23⅞	9	Lithnite pfc	7	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
21⅞	16¼	Litton pfB 2	4	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
12½	6⅛	Lockheed	3	71	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
19½	16½	Loctite .72	13	1	17½	17½	17½+	¼
37½	21	Loews 1.20	6	165	35	34⅝	34⅝—	¼
11⅝	6	LomaFin .30	9	26	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
17½	11¼	LomaNt .71e	18	181	16⅝	15⅞	16¼+	1⅛
22¼	14	LongStar 1.10	10	89	21	20⅞	20⅞+	¼
8⅞	16⅝	LnglsLt 1.56	7	127	18⅞	18½	18⅛+	⅝
95	62½	LILpf 8.30		x100	93	93	93 —	½
28	27¾	LIL pf 2.43		x4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
28	24¾	LIL pfO 2.47		2	27⅞	27¼	27⅞+	¼
39½	27⅞	LongDr .12e	18	30	28¼	28	28¼—	⅝
17½	8½	LoraCp .40	7	33	10⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
31¼	22	LaLand 1.20	12	400	31	30¼	30½+	⅛
18⅛	12	LaPacH .20b	10	138	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
27½	21⅝	LouisGs 1.92	9	15	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
19⅞	11½	Lowenst .60	22	73	13¼	13	13⅛—	⅛
44⅞	31⅛	Lubrizol 1.10	14	41	32½	31⅝	32½+	1
17⅞	13	LuckyS .68b	14	606	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅝
8	6¼	Ludlow .40		36	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
30½	22	LukenSt 1.60	7	217	31¼	29⅛	30⅛+	1⅛
24⅛	12⅛	LykesCp .40	3	191	12⅝	12⅝	12½—	⅝
47½	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		128	32	31½	31½—	½
8⅝	4	LynCSys .30	11	44	7¼	7	7 —	¼

M

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev. Close
15⅝	10½	MBPX .40a	4	4	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
42⅛	25¼	MCAInc 1b	7	84	39⅞	39½	39½	
5⅝	3½	MEI Cp	5	25	4⅝	4½	4½	
21½	16⅝	MGICIn .10		528	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
12	7¼	MacAF .40b	7	51	8	7⅞	8	
5⅞	2¾	MacDon		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7½	4½	Macke .36	6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10½	4¼	Macmill .50	7	171	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
38½	26⅝	Macy 1.20	8	132	35⅞	35¼	35¼—	¼
55	47½	MacyPf 4.25		x220	53¼	53	53	
13¼	9½	MadsFd .72e		97	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	¼
6⅞	4	MS C pG	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	MagicCf .32	8	135	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
30½	21⅝	Mallory 1	16	x13	34	34	34 +	⅛
29⅞	20	MalHyde .68	14	13	24¼	24	24	
9⅞	4⅞	Manhin .20	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
41⅝	29	MirHan 1.92	8	138	38⅝	38½	38½+	⅛
45	32⅝	MAPCO 1.10	16	108	46	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
7⅝	7½	MaraMr .12e	3	139	14⅛	13½	14⅛+	⅛
68⅞	41¼	MaralOil 2.30	9	86	57½	56¼	57 —	⅝
21⅞	13⅝	Maramt .40	7	95	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
13⅞	8¼	MarMid .80	12	82	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅝	11⅝	MarionL .52	12	53	14⅝	14⅝	14½—	⅛
61⅞	28½	Marley 1.20	8	108	49⅞	48¾	49⅞	
19⅝	10⅝	Marriot .25i	11	715	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
61¼	52½	MrshMcL 2.16	17	376	56	55½	55½+	⅛
25⅞	16½	MarshF 1.24	11	99	19⅝	18⅝	19¼+	⅝
26⅛	16⅛	MartMe 1.40	8	63	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
22	10¼	MaryKay .40	13	111	16	16¼	16⅝—	1⅛
28⅞	17	MrdCu .66b	9	17	27	26⅞	26⅞+	¼
31¾	19	MascoCp .28	13	551	23	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
25¼	17	Masonite .60	13	50	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	⅛
15	9⅝	MasM 1.11e	13	64	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
32¼	16½	MassPer 1a	3	173	20⅝	20	20⅛	⅛
16⅝	14⅞	MasCp 1.60	8	28	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
17⅞	10½	MasInc .92e		105	17	16⅝	17⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Mattel	5	116	5⅝	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
36	28⅛	MayDSt 1.12	9	74	29¼	29	29 —	⅛
34⅝	24⅛	MayerO 1.20	10	118	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	
6⅝	2¾	MaysJW .163	7	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	¼
39	30½	Mayts 1.50a	16	84	33¼	33	33 —	⅛
10½	13	McCord .84	6	17	15½	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
55¼	37⅞	McDer	4	439	46⅝	45¼	45⅞+	⅝
66	46½	McDnld .05e	16	456	46¼	46	46	
25	14⅝	McDonD .50	8	175	24	23¾	24 —	⅛
23	13⅝	McDonn .90	5	12	20⅝	20	20⅛	
32⅞	21¼	McGEd 1.50	10	133	29½	29¼	29¼—	⅛
17¼	12⅝	McGrwH .80	11	73	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
20⅝	13⅛	McKee .90	6	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
27⅝	19⅝	McLean .46	8	16	23½	23¼	23½	
22⅝	12⅝	McLout 1.20	11	43	17	16⅝	17	
12⅛	9½	McNeil .80	8	16	12½	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
23	16⅝	MeadCp .92	5	243	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
59½	35⅝	Mea pfB2.80		2	52¼	52	52¼+	1⅝
30⅝	17	Medusa 1.60	7	7	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
27⅞	17⅝	Melville .96	11	56	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝—	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Menasc .80	6	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
64⅛	42½	MercStr .80	9	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
81⅛	56½	Merck 1.50	18	652	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛+	¼
20⅝	19¼	Meredith .70	5	10	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
33¼	14½	MerrLyn .80	7	248	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
39⅞	19	MesaPet .10	24	385	39⅛	37½	37⅞—	⅝
49½	24⅛	MesP pf 1.60		67	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	1¼
11⅝	6	Mesabi 1.28e	9	207	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	MestaM 1.50e	8	7	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝+	¼
10	7⅞	MGM	1r	7	163	18⅛	18	18⅞+	⅛
30⅝	15	Metrom 1.10	8	27	29⅝	29¼	29⅝+	¼
92⅞	71⅞	MeE pfI 8.12		x900	91⅞	91	91	
93¼	73	MtE pfII8.32		220	93	93	93 +	½
17	11¼	MichGs 1.20b	9	30	16⅝	16⅛	16½+	⅛
24	17⅛	MichTbe 1.20	8	11	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
30	26⅝	MnWt pf2.67		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	¼
26	25	MnWt pf2.12		5	25½	25½	25½+	¼
24½	13⅝	Microwv .40	11	160	24¼	24	24¼—	¼
18⅝	12½	MidCh 1.16	9	13	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅝
13⅝	9⅝	MidSUt 1.28	9	415	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	¼
3	1	MidlndM		2	1½	1½	1½	
31⅞	18½	MidlRo 1.60	8	45	30⅝	30½	30½+	⅝
29½	20½	MilesLb 1.25	8	69	25⅝	25¼	25½+	½
33½	15	MilpoEl	22	127	38⅝	37¼	38 +	3
19⅝	9⅝	MilnBrad .60	7	41	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
25	21⅛	MinnGs 1.72	8	28	23½	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
56⅝	50	MinMM 1.45	17	442	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝—	⅛
21½	18⅝	MinnPL 1.76	8	19	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
15¼	11⅝	MirrorAl .96	9	21	12¼	12	12⅛—	⅛
19⅛	8	MissnEq .36	8	76	18	17⅝	17⅞+	⅝
45⅝	22⅝	MPacC 1.60	7	431	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛—	¼
16⅛	9⅝	MoPSv 1b	8	49	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
27⅝	24⅝	MoPS pfZ.44		4	27¼	27¼	27¼	
67⅝	47½	Mobil 3.80	7	434	67	66½	66⅝	⅛
7	3¼	MobileH		24	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
25	15¼	Mohasco .90	7	69	17½	16⅞	16⅞—	⅝
9⅞	3	MohkDta	26	171	7½	7¼	7¼—	¼
24	14⅝	MohkR 1.20	5	3	22¼	22¼	22¼+	½
45½	18	Molycorp 1.20	10	126	44½	43	43½—	7
27⅝	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	x4	25½	25¼	25¼—	⅛
22	10¼	MoryKay .40	13	111	16	16¼	16⅝—	1⅛
28⅞	17	MrdCu .66b	9	17	27	26⅞	26⅞+	¼
31¾	19	MascoCp .28	13	551	23	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
25¼	17	Masonite .60	13	50	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	⅛
15	9⅝	MasM 1.11e	13	64	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
32¼	16½	MassPer 1a	3	173	20⅝	20	20⅛	⅛
16⅝	14⅞	MasCp 1.60	8	28	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
17⅞	10½	MasInc .92e		105	17	16⅝	17⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Mattel	5	116	5⅝	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
36	28⅛	MayDSt 1.12	9	74	29¼	29	29 —	⅛
34⅝	24⅛	MayerO 1.20	10	118	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	
6⅝	2¾	MaysJW .163	7	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	¼
39	30½	Mayts 1.50a	16	84	33¼	33	33 —	⅛
10½	13	McCord .84	6	17	15½	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
55¼	37⅞	McDer	4	439	46⅝	45¼	45⅞+	⅝
66	46½	McDnld .05e	16	456	46¼	46	46	
25	14⅝	McDonD .50	8	175	24	23¾	24 —	⅛
23	13⅝	McDonn .90	5	12	20⅝	20	20⅛	
32⅞	21¼	McGEd 1.50	10	133	29½	29¼	29¼—	⅛
17¼	12⅝	McGrwH .80	11	73	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
20⅝	13⅛	McKee .90	6	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
27⅝	19⅝	McLean .46	8	16	23½	23¼	23½	
22⅝	12⅝	McLout 1.20	11	43	17	16⅝	17	
12⅛	9½	McNeil .80	8	16	12½	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
23	16⅝	MeadCp .92	5	243	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
59½	35⅝	Mea pfB2.80		2	52¼	52	52¼+	1⅝
30⅝	17	Medusa 1.60	7	7	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
27⅞	17⅝	Melville .96	11	56	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝—	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Menasc .80	6	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
64⅛	42½	MercStr .80	9	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
81⅛	56½	Merck 1.50	18	652	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛+	¼
20⅝	19¼	Meredith .70	5	10	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
33¼	14½	MerrLyn .80	7	248	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
39⅞	19	MesaPet .10	24	385	39⅛	37½	37⅞—	⅝
49½	24⅛	MesP pf 1.60		67	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	1¼
11⅝	6	Mesabi 1.28e	9	207	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	MestaM 1.50e	8	7	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝+	¼
10	7⅞	MGM	1r	7	163	18⅛	18	18⅞+	⅛
30⅝	15	Metrom 1.10	8	27	29⅝	29¼	29⅝+	¼
92⅞	71⅞	MeE pfI 8.12		x900	91⅞	91	91	
93¼	73	MtE pfII8.32		220	93	93	93 +	½
17	11¼	MichGs 1.20b	9	30	16⅝	16⅛	16½+	⅛
24	17⅛	MichTbe 1.20	8	11	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
30	26⅝	MnWt pf2.67		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	¼
26	25	MnWt pf2.12		5	25½	25½	25½+	¼
24½	13⅝	Microwv .40	11	160	24¼	24	24¼—	¼
18⅝	12½	MidCh 1.16	9	13	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅝

N

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg'ge prev. Close
38⅝	23⅝	NCRCp .72	11	318	37⅝	37¼	37¼	
23⅝	12⅝	NLInd 1.20	10	554	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
23⅛	20⅝	NLInd wi			23⅛	22	23¼+	¼
24¼	15⅞	NLTCp .64	7	142	22¼	22½	22½—	⅛
12⅞	6⅝	NVF 2.45f	7	102	9	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
51⅛	35⅛	Nabisco 2.52	10	44	47⅞	47½	47½—	¼
36½	29⅛	NalcoCh .96	15	190	32⅝	32¼	32¼	
15⅝	10⅛	NarcoSci .60	8	6	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
20	10⅝	NashuaC .68	12	118	17⅞	17⅛	17½—	¼
16⅝	11	NatAirl .50	19	286	11⅝	11½	11½—	½
14⅝	11⅝	NAvia .77e		40	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
16½	10½	NatCan .57	5	26	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
29⅝	21	NCan pf 1.50		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
43¼	17	NtChem .40	12	90	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛+	1⅛
6⅝	5⅝	NtCityL .30e	7	12	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
29	25	NatDetr 1.52	7	27	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
27⅝	14½	NtDist .60	13	73	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
29⅝	21	NatFG 2.16	7	34	29½	28¼	28¼—	⅝
27½	24½	NtFG pf 2.30		4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
17⅞	14⅝	NatGyp 1.05	10	159	16⅞	16⅝	16½+	¼
8	3⅝	NatHom		130	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅝	5⅝	NatInd .30	4	57	7⅛	7	7½—	⅛
14⅞	11⅝	NtInd pf 1.25		11	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	½
26¼	14	NMdCrs .05e	14	246	25⅛	24½	25⅛+	½
15⅞	7⅛	NMedE .40	7	17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	¼
27⅞	15¼	NMineSv .50	14	40	24	23⅝	24 +	⅝
56½	36	NatPrsto 2	7	74	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝+	⅛
55⅛	18⅝	NtSemic	18	473	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
15	9⅝	NSvcInd .82	8	21	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
19⅝	12⅛	NStand .94	8	57	20¼	19⅝	19⅞+	½
56⅝	44¼	NStarch .88	13	2	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛—	½
52½	37⅝	NtStl 2.50	10	38	43½	43	43⅛—	⅝
45⅛	22⅛	Natstar 1.40	5	447	43⅝	43	43 +	½
21⅝	15⅛	Neptune .60	10	4	20⅛	20	20 —	¼
25⅛	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	11	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅝
19	15½	NevP pf 1.60		250	18½	18½	18½	
29⅞	16⅝	NevP pf 1.74		x100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	½
25⅝	21⅝	NevP pf 2.30		y300	25	25	25 +	⅝
23	20⅝	NevP pf 1.95		2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
23⅝	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	131	22¼	22	22⅛	
37⅛	24⅛	NEnGe 1.36	8

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 7

(Continued from preceding page.)

52 Wk High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge prev. Close
7½	6¼	TriCon 1.56e		73	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
31¾	31¾	TriCa pf 2.50		2	31¾	31¾	31¾+	¼
1⅝	1	TriSoM		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	10	TriangInd		11	10	9⅞	9⅞	
17½	12	TriPac .52e	22	14	17½	17	17 —	⅛
15⅝	12	Trinity In .80	4	226	24⅛	23½	23½—	⅝
28	18	TropicCan .36	18	6	28	27½	28	
15⅝	12	TucsaG 1.08	9	117	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
11⅝	8	TwinCen .50	8	126	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
36	23	TycoLab .40	14	364	23⅝	23¼	23¼+	1
23⅝	17	TylerCp .60	7	50	22½	22⅛	22½—	⅛

U

52 Wk High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅛	6¾	UALInc .40	29	344	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	¼
19⅝	14	UGICp 1.40	8	15	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝—	⅛
37	27	UGI pf 2.75		x300	31⅝	31	31⅝+	¼
15⅝	11	UMCInd .1	9	13	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
2	1⅛	UMET Tr		45	1½	1½	1½	
18⅝	12	UDP .22e		136	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞—	½
32	21	UVInd 1.92	4	31	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝—	⅛
48½	32	UVIn pf 1.25		1	40½	40½	40½—	½
27⅝	21	UARCO 1.20	7	x2	27½	27⅛	27½+	⅛
15	12	Uearco .68	6	2	12½	12	12 —	⅛
49⅝	35	UniNV 2.86e	6	15	50	49⅝	49⅝+	⅝
12⅝	9	UnBancp .84	10	40	12⅝	12½	12½—	
58⅝	38	UCamp 1.80	12	183	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝—	⅛
57½	37	UnCarb 2.80	8	183	57½	57	57½+	¼
7⅝	5	UnCmrce	19	22	7⅝	7½	7½	
7⅝	5	UnionCp	15	75	7⅝	6⅞	7½+	⅜
19⅝	12	UnElec 1.36	8	1369	16⅞	15½	15⅝—	⅝
42	32	UnEl pf 3.50		x50	42	42	42 +	¼
31	27	UnEl pf 2.72		3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2	UnFidel	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
57⅝	37	UnOCal 2.10	8	86	57⅝	57	57¼	
73½	2	UOCa pf2.50		2	73½	73½	73½+	⅛
100	99	UPacCp 3.40	12	84	100⅝	99⅝	100	
50	50	UPacCp wi		1	50	50	50 +	¼
17⅝	12	UnPac pf .47		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
10⅝	7½	Unroyal 50	200	242	10⅝	9⅞	10 —	⅛
8⅝	7	Unsryal pf 8		x250	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ +	1
9⅝	7	UnBrand	12	45	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
37	27	UnBrnd ptA		37	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8	UnilCp .5e		14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
32	23	UnElRs 1.32	6	109	30½	30	30½—	⅛
12⅝	7	UnFinCal .24	7	36	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
12⅝	7	UnGrnty	14	27	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
27⅝	21	UnIllum 2.44	9	19	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
29⅝	21	UnPac pf2.20		x250	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅜
29⅝	20	UnInd .60b	8	50	20½	19⅞	20 —	⅛
10⅝	7	UnInn .10	7	44	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10	UJerBk 1.04	8	19	13⅛	13	13	
12⅝	9	UnMiAM .48		48	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
19⅝	12	UnNucir	14	113	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
43⅝	29	UnPkMn	43	94	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
19⅝	12	UnRefg .56	10	30	13	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
16⅝	12	USFoS 1.20e		25	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5	USFilms 2.64	10	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
26⅝	19	USGvps 1.40	12	103	26⅝	26	26	
28⅝	20	USGy pf 1.80		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5	USHom .16	9	89	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
6⅝	4	USInd .40	9	1038	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	8	USLeasg .32	6	120	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	3	US Rty		4	3⅝	3	3⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6	USShoe 1.20	7	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
48⅝	35	US Steel 2.20	9	248	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛

52 Wk High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	19⅝	USTobac 1.40	13	14	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛+	½
39⅝	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	7	299	36½	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
175⅝	103½	UnTech pf 8		6	162½	161½	162½—	1½
121⅝	104	UnTch pf7.32		3	119	118½	119 +	2
20⅝	14	UniTel 1.20	10	104	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UnITel wt		270	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
24⅝	18⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		5	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
9⅝	4½	United .10	9	93	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
15⅝	9½	Univar .56	7	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
31⅝	18½	UnLeaf 1.56	7	4	31½	31⅛	31½—	⅛
48½	34	Uniom 1.68	14	199	36	35⅝	36 +	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	USLIFE .48	7	137	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
12½	9⅞	UsHotF .56e		22	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
45⅝	27⅝	UtahPL 3.12	9	72	43⅝	43	43½+	⅜
34⅝	29⅝	UtPL pf 2.80		5	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛

V

52 Wk High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅝	16⅞	VFCp 1.10	7	9	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
20½	11½	VSICorp .08	6	4	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
9⅛	3⅛	Valleyin .40	6	104	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅛	12	Varian .28	13	227	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
6⅞	4⅞	Varoinc .65e	4	39	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Vendo		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7	3⅛	Venice .20	12	16	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15	12⅛	VestSe 1.21c		25	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
31	16½	Veico .20e	10	141	22⅛	21⅝	22	
14⅞	7½	Viacom	16	468	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅞	VictorC .85e		13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
15⅝	12½	VaEPw 1.24	6	496	15½	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
57	45½	VaEP pf4.80		228	55	55	55 —	½
60	49	VaEP pf 5		x130	57½	57	57½	
31⅛	27⅞	VaEP pf2.98		12	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
89	72½	VEZ2 pf 7.72		x150	87	86	86 —	1
8⅝	4⅝	Vornado	10	43	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
29⅛	18⅛	VulcanM 1.10	8	3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛

W

52 Wk High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge prev. Close
22	16⅝	Wachova .54	9	102	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	WachRty		3	4½	4½	4½	
17⅝	10⅝	WalMart .10	13	25	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
10⅝	12⅝	Walgrn 1.10	7	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
33⅝	24	WkrA 1.40a	8	11	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
24⅝	18⅝	WalBan .46	8	54	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
29⅝	17⅝	WalMfg 1	9	76	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	⅛
44⅛	28½	WalJim 1.20	9	98	36⅝	36⅛	36½	
10⅝	5⅝	WardFd .40f		57	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
12½	9⅞	Warnaco		30	7⅛	7⅛	7 —	⅛
30⅝	16⅝	WarnS 1.20	19	2	20½	20½	20½+	⅛
29⅝	17⅛	WrnCom .60	8	98	23⅝	23	23⅛+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	WrnrCo .40	8	16	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅛
38½	27½	WarnerL 1	14	300	29⅝	29⅝	29½+	⅛
83⅛	18	WashGs 1.68	8	17	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	
28⅝	10⅝	WashSt 1	7	8	18⅛	19⅝	19⅛—	⅛
26⅝	19⅝	WashWat 1.24	8	31	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
18	6⅝	WasteM .20	13	54	14½	14	14 —	⅛
35⅝	24	WaitInJ .32	15	14	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅛
7	1	WayGo .48	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
9	4	WeanUrd	10	10	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	Weatherd .60	7	9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
10⅝	5⅝	WebbDel	12	46	9⅛	8⅞	9	
27⅛	19⅝	WestAlkt .82	6	6	25⅝	25½	25½+	⅜
28⅝	10⅝	WestsFgo 1	9	247	28½	28	28 —	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	WellFM .84e	17	64	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	½
42⅝	23½	WPtPe 2.40	7	12	36	35⅝	36 +	¼
28½	21⅝	WstcTr 2.94	8	10	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	½

52 Wk High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅝	8⅝	WnAirL .40a	8	68	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
30⅝	17½	WnBnc 1.40	8	74	28½	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
17⅝	11⅝	WnNoA .40b	7	77	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
18⅛	6	WnPacIn	8	30	17⅝	17½	17½	
19⅝	12⅝	WnPubl .80b	6	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	
20⅝	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	9	189	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	
53½	44	WnUn pf4.50		1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝—	⅛
57½	45	WnUn pf4.90		1	57	57	57 +	½
65	54	WnUn pf 6		1	64	64	64	
27⅛	25	WnUn pf2.56		34	26½	26½	26½—	⅛
19⅝	13	WestsEl .97	6	1031	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
48½	43½	Westg pf2.80		210	7	47	47 —	1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Westmor		79	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
32⅝	24⅝	Wstvaco 1.10	9	21	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	16	423	41½	40⅝	41⅛+	⅜
66⅝	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		x6	58⅝	58	58⅝+	⅛
26⅛	18	WheelF .60a	13	43	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
25⅝	16	WheelPll	355	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
52½	44⅝	WheelPll pf 5		x10	51	51	51	
34⅝	22	Whirlpol .80	13	53	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
27⅛	18⅛	WhitCon 1.10	6	126	25⅛	24½	25⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	WhiteMot		65	7⅛	7½	7½	
26⅛	18⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	104	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3	Whittaker	7	55	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅞	9	Wickes .36r	10	71	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
10	4	WiebdrSt .32	9	19	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
28	20	Williams 1	10	520	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	WilshrO .10e	10	162	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
46⅛	35⅝	WinnDx 1.56	13	x31	43⅛	42⅝	43 +	½
9½	4⅞	Winnbgo	21	47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅝	13⅛	WinnerJ .80a	6	72	17⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
32⅝	24⅛	WiscEP 2	10	32	31	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
108	99	WisE pf 8.90		x1900	105½	105½	105½	
97½	84⅝	WisE pf 7.75		220	93½	93½	93½+	⅛
21⅛	17	WisGa 1.20	11	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
30	25⅝	WisG pf 2.55		5	29	29	29 —	⅛
22⅛	16⅝	WiscPL 1.60	9	37	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛—	⅞
22	15⅝	WiscPS 1.46	9	37	21⅛	20⅞	21	
31⅞	20½	Witco 1.40	7	21	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	⅜
21⅛	10	Wlfir p .60	5	9	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .10e	6	19	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
13½	10⅝	Wometco .48	7	26	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
10⅝	5½	WoodPr .10e	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29⅛	15⅝	WoodPet .20	16	102	28½	28	28⅝+	⅝
27⅛	20⅛	Woolwth 1.40	7	197	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
39½	31⅛	Wolw pf 2.20		4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	WorldAir	26	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
8½	6⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	5	80	79½	79½—	⅜
17½	5⅝	Wurlitzer .40	5	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Wylain .60	12	23	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
6⅞	1⅛	Wyly Cp		208	1⅝	1½	1⅝	

X

52 Wk High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge prev. Close
68⅛	48⅛	Xerox 1.20	12	488	53½	52⅝	53⅛+	⅜
23⅝	7½	XtraCp .08e	8	249	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅜

Y

52 Wk High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅝	8⅝	YatesInd	10	11	11½	11	11½+	⅛

Z

52 Wk High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	11⅛	ZaleCorp .88	6	91	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	½
20⅝	11	ZaleptA .20		3	14	14	14 —	⅛
10½	5	Zapata .30b	4	148	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
9½	5⅛	ZayreCp	6	26	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
49⅝	23	ZenithR 1	12	195	24⅞	24½	24⅝+	⅛
16	9⅛	Zurnind .48	9	100	14⅛	13½	13⅝—	⅜

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Feb. 7, 1977

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Allbel	59½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
Aklands	61½	71⅞	71⅞—	⅜
Alico E	365	360	365 +10	
Ara Ind A	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Ba Gen A	13⅝	13½	13½	
Bha Nat	32½	32⅛	32⅛+	⅜
Iliance B	390	380	380 +	5
Minex	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Andres W	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
gus C pr	12	12	12	
ico A	5¼	13⅝	14 +	⅛
ell Canad	54⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
Cp Cem	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
amister C	14	12⅝	13⅛—	1⅛
ank N S	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
nton B	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
rende M	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
ridger	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
CFP	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
C Phone	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
ronsek	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅜
Judd Auto	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
Burns Fds	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
al Fry	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
al Pow A	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
amflo	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
Campeau A	400	400	400	
C Nor West	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
C Pakrs C	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Can Perm	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
C Tung	57	57	7 +	⅛
Cabkey	14⅝	14⅛	14½—	⅛
Cdn Cel	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
Cl Bk Com	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
Cdn Tire A	33⅝	39	39⅝—	⅛
Utilities	14⅛	14	14	
entra	335	335	335 +10	
andel Oil	5½	12	12	
assiar	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
alanese	320	310	320 +15	

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
700 Chieftin D	12½	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
1080 C Holiday I	395	395	395	
7900 Con Distrb	335	325	330 +	5
6125 Cons Gas	14½	14¼	14⅝	
900 Con Fandy	315	310	315	
700 Comcast	310	310	310 +	5
775 Craigmt	6	6	6 +	⅛
500 Crush Intl	8⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
600 Cygnus	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝—	½
4300 Denison	15⅛	14	14½+	1¼
30575 Dickson	410	390	405 +	5
2000 Dofasco A	25⅝	25¼	25⅛—	⅛
1633 Du Pont	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
1700 Dylex L A	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
434 East Mal	145	165	165 —	5
300 Emco	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1950 Falcon C	9⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
400 Falcon	36⅝	36	36 —	⅛
350 Fed Ind A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
50 Fed Pion	25	25	25 —	⅛
100 Ford Cnda	86⅛	86½	86½—	½
900 Francana	57	6⅞	6⅞	
300 Fraser A	22½	22½	22½—	½
2500 Gat Mascot	143	143	143	
1620 Gibraltar	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
350 Graft G	23⅝	23	23 +	½
1535 G Oil Sds	6⅝	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
1055 GL Paper	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
100 Gt W Life	53	53	53 +1½	
937 Guar Trst	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	½
1406 Hambro C	410	410	410 +	5
100 Hard Crp A	450	450	450	
8300 Hawker A	490	485	490	
410 Hayes D A	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3235 H Bay Co	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
1339 IAC	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
300 Indal	9½	9	9 +	⅛

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
25 Indusmin	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	½
50 Inglis	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
2386 Inland Gas	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
1725 Inter-City	6½	6½	6½	
25313 Int Mogul	275	270	270 +	3
9235 Int Pipe A	13⅝	13	13 —	⅜
11625 Inv Grp A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
107 Jannock	5⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	½
3840 Kaiser Re	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
14000 Kaps Tran	86	81	81 —	5
5800 Kerr A A	13	12⅝	12⅞	
2400 Koffler A	485	480	480	—10
935 Labatt A	17	17	17	
1010 Lacana	370	360	365	— 5
101 LOnt Cem	345	345	345	— 5
1600 LL Lac	130	125	125	—10
930 Lob Co A	285	280	280	+ 5
4600 Lob Co B	291	275	275	— 5
2177 Loeb M	350	325	325	—10
T130 MICC	39	8⅝	9	+ ½
T100 Mclan H A	8⅝	8½	8½	
8235 MB Ltd	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
1620 M Lf Mills	33⅛	31⅛	33⅛+	2⅛
370 Maitland A	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
400 McGraw H	5	5	5	
6355 Moore	34	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
600 Murphy	8½	8⅝	8½—	⅛
200 Nabrs Dig	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	½
4150 Neonex	194	190	194 +	4
14952 Noranda A	30⅝	30½	30½—	⅛
18568 Norcen	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1400 NTecm B w	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
950 Nowsco W	51⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
200 OSF Ind	290	290	290	
400 Orchan A	230	230	230 —	9
325 Oshawa A	355	350	355 +	5
7150 Pamour A	310	300	310	+20
825 PanCan P	5⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
200 Petrofina	16⅝	16½	16½+	⅛
1100 Pop Shops	485	480	480	—10
1075 Pine Point	32½	32⅛	32½+	⅛
2500 Pitts C	460	450	450	— 5
100 Placer	21⅛	21	21	
140 Redpath A	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
35100 Reed Oslr A	57	7	7	
210 Reichhold	20½	20½	20½+	⅛
88425 Revnu Prp	77	68	75 +	6

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
525 Algoma	$ 17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
400 Asbestos	$ 21½	21	21	—⅛
1890 Bank Mont	$14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
2400 Basic Res	$ 9⅛	9	9	
500 Can Cement	$ 8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
210 Cdn Indust	$ 18½	18⅛	18⅛+	½
500 Cdn Int Pw	$ 17½	17½	17½	
100 Canron	$ 22	22	22	
2365 Con Bath	$ 27½	27⅛	27½+	⅛
10820 Dom Bridge	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
900 Fncl Col	155	152	152	—3
1500 Gaz Metro	$ 6½	6⅛	6½+	⅜
938 Imasco	$ 25¼	25¼	25¼	
⅛?? Laur Fin	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
148 Molson A	$ 15½	15½	15½—	⅛
148 Molson B	$ 13½	13½	13½—	⅛
900 Mont Trust	$ 13	13	13 +½	
162 Power Co	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
200 Price Co.	$ 9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
946 Royal Bank	$ 25⅝	25¼	25¼+	⅛
200 Roy TrustA	$ 18	18	18 —	⅛
1000 Zellers	310	310	310 +10	

Total sales 477,495 shares.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 74

Allegh Cp	CnPw 7.76pf	Papercrft
Alpha Pind	Cooper Lab	PaPL 11pf
Amcord Inc	Cutler Ham	Pennzoil Co
Am Cyan	Dennis Mfg	Sanders
Am Distill	FidUn Bncp	Seatrain Lin
Am Hoist	FstMiss Cp	Shell Oil
Armour pf	FstUnR Es	SouNEng Tl
ArvIn Ind	Fost Wheel	Superior Oil
ArvMin 2pf	Gen Tire	Taft Brdcst
Ashland Oil	Getty Oil	TexOil Gas
BangP pfC	GlobeUni	TrGPL 10.32pf
Borg Warn	Hack Watr	Tyco Labs
Cinn Bell	Hought Miff	Unilroyal pf
Clark Oil	Nrwstln wt	US Tobac
CstStGs pfB	Newstnd pf	Viacom Int
CstStGs ptA	Osden Cor

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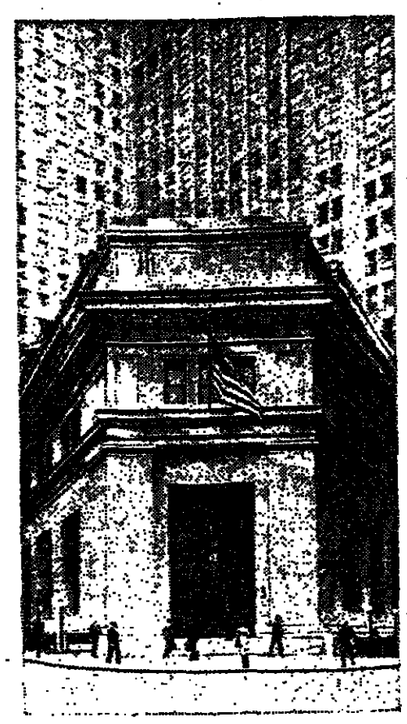

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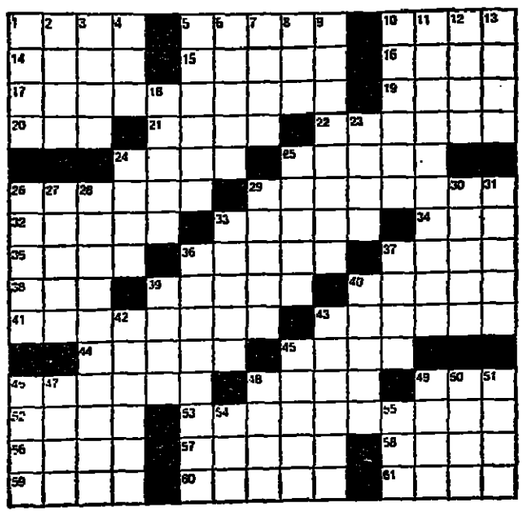
Morgan Guaranty - the corporate bank

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 7

1976-'77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		A E Pis	4	15	5⅝	5¼	5¼	-⅛
		AARCp .26	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		AAVCos .32	4	5	5½	5	5½	-⅛
		APS Inc .25	8	3	9	8⅝	8⅝	
		ASPRO .56	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅜
		AVCOp .40	3	12	10⅝	10	10⅝	-¼
		AVXCp .25e	8	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	-¼
		AbraMf .40b	13	16	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		AcmeHm		2	7½	7½	7½	
		AcmePr		5	10	2¼	2¼	-⅛
		Action .24	6	85	9	8½	9	+½
		ActonCo	13	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
		AdamRs	8	17	4½	4⅜	4½	+¼
		AdobeOil .16	25	45	16⅛	16	16	-¼
		AegisCo	9	47	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
		AeroFlo .15e	6	26	10¼	9½	10¼	+1
		Aeronca		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
		AfflCap .10e	5	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
		AfterSix .20	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
		AlaskAir	2	25	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-¼
		AlbaWe .05e	12	1	2	2	2	
		Alcolac .33e	5	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
		AllegCo wt		21	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
		AllegAir	9	41	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
		AllegApKC	3	1	28	28	28	-½
		AllanT .36e	5	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	-½
		AllbArt		10/10	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
		AllThr .88	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
		AlphaInd	8	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	-⅛
		AltamII .10e	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		AltecCp		34	1⅝	1	1⅛	
		AlterFds .50	13	12	14⅝	14½	14½	-⅛
		AMAX wt		7	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
		AmBltnt .50	6	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	-¼
		AmBrd wt		39	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
		AmBusP .76	9	30	7⅝	7	7	-½
		ACanMis wt		1	½	½	½	
		AmFletch		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		AGarPd .34	7	9	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
		AlstPict .4	6	4	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
		Alsrael .Hr	6	5	2⅝	2½	2½	
		AMalzmA .40	5	44	9⅝	9	9⅝	-¼
		AMalzmB .40	5	1	9⅝	9½	9½	-⅛
		AmWt 2.80e	5	4	50½	50½	50½	+¼
		AMatrins .16	21	5	4⅝	5	4⅝	-⅛
		AmPetf 2.20	9	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
		APreca .28e	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
		ASelEq	4	64	4	4⅝	4⅝	-¼
		AmSclE .84e	21	79	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
		AmTec .15e	35	45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
		AndreR	11	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
		AnsloC .10e	7	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
		Anken .20	7	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		Anthony .19t	4	29	6¼	6¼	6¼	-¼
		ApaldDia	9	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
		ApldDev .19		101	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
		ArgoCa .30	11	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
		ArizCL .10e	11	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		ArzCol pf .48		3	6	6	6	-⅛
		ArminCp .12	3	14	6⅝	6½	6½	-½
		ArrowE	25	48	5½	5½	5⅜	+⅛
		Arundel		16	6½	6	6⅛	+⅛
		Asamera .25	72	217	12⅞	12⅝	12½	+⅛
		AshIOC .20a	10	42	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+⅛
		Astrex .10e	9	34	5⅞	5	5	
		Atco Ind		3	1	16-16	1	
		AttagCM .08e	8	139	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
		AttasCp wt		27	11⅞	10½	11⅛	+⅛
		Augat .30	15	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
		AustraIO	22	105	17⅞	17½	17½	
		AutoTrn .76t		8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	-⅛
		AvimBld	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		AvonRad	2	63	6½	6¼	6½	-⅛
		AVEMC .20	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Avondal 1.20	10	17	28½	27½	27½	-⅝
		AydinCp	11	6	8⅛	8½	8½	+⅛
		B						
		BRT .20e		7	⅞	15-16	⅞	+1-16
		BRT wt		12	1-32	1-32	1-32	
		BakerM .10e	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
		BaldorEl .24	6	16	11⅝	11½	11½	-½
		BaldwS .32a		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		BanFd 1.15e		5	17	16⅞	16⅞	
		Banister .20e	5	605	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅞
		Banner .08	6	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		Barclay .04	33	16	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
		BarceCa .12	10	247	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+½
		BarnesE		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
		Barnwl .16e	35	12	9⅝	9½	9½	-⅛
		BarryR .09e	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		BarryWr .44	8	12	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
		BarthSp .20	10	1	3½	3½	3½	
		BaruchF		33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
		Barwick		1	2	2	2	
		BellInd .80e	4	94	5½	5⅜	5½	
		BenSMg wt		3	¼	¼	¼	
		Benrus	5	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
		Berg. Ent	31	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		BergenB	20	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
		BernzO		20	3	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
		BervenC .06	78	22	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
		BehCp .10e		4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
		BeverlyE		22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
		BicPen .48	9	11	12⅝	12⅝	12½	-⅛
		BigDad	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		BigVSup .26	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
		BinnySm .80	6	16	19½	18⅝	18⅝	
		Blessng .30	7	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		Blount .30	5	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+¼
		BodinAp .40	22	1	5	5	5	
		BolfBer .20	17	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
		BowVall .10	135	12	23⅝	23	23	-½
		Bowne .30b	6	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		BradNN .20	10	46	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
		Branch .20	5	7	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
		BrasceanA 1	3	22	12	11⅞	12	
		BraunEn .80	6	10	23½	23¼	23¼	-½
		BrewerC		20	9⅞	9½	9½	-¼
		BroDart .10e	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		BrooksP .40	6	4	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅛
		BrownCo wt		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		BrnFA .60	10	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		BrnFB .60	10	23	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
		BrwnF pf.40		5	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
		Buehler		9	10	5⅛	5	5⅛
		BuellInd .40b	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
		Bulldex	5	2	3½	3½	3½	
		Burgess	8	13	3	2⅞	2	
		Burlng .32a	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-½
		Burnsin .60	7	27	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
		C						
		CKPet .20e	24	349	36⅛	35	35¼	+⅛
		CDI Cp		5	2	2	2	
		CHCCp .16r	8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-½
		CMI Cp	6	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
		CRSDes .15	5	30	7⅛	7	7⅛	+½
		CSECp .64	5	x2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
		CWTran .50	7	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+½
		Cabicom	9	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		CagleA .15	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
		Caldor	9	20	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
		Calcomp		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		CalLife	6	5	4	4	4	
		Camco		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		-16CaChbA .25e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
		CdnExp .05c	11	4	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
		16CdnHomO	20	156	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
		CdnHydr .25	7	1	8½	8½	8½	-⅛
		CdnPA 1.50	6	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
		CdnMarc .20	9	2139	-16	3⅝	39-16	+1-16
		CdnMerr	12	9	12½	12½	12½	-¼
		CdnOcci .50	7	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
		CdnSupO	10	5	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	-⅜
		CapitlFd .20	5	29	3	3	3	-⅛
		Carbon .80e	16	42	48⅝	48	48⅛	+⅛
		Caressa .30	7	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
		Carnal 1.40e	13	28	70⅛	70	70	
		CaroPipl 1b	8	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		CaroPLpf 5		2160	61	61	61	+½
		CarrolDv		12	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
		CasFd 1.20e		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
		Cavitron .12e	13	57	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	-⅛
		CeltuCft 8		24	2	1 7/8	1⅞	-⅛
		CentSec .50e		17	6⅛	6	6	
		Cenvill .45e	22	29	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅝
		CerM pf 2.25		6	23½	23½	23½	
		Certified Cp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Certron .50		10	1	1	1	
		ChadMill .40a	8	x6	6½	6½	6½	
		ChampHo		143	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
		ChartHd	6	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	-⅛
		ChlRiv 1.40a	8	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
		ChiefDev	13	48	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
		ChildWrld	7	2	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+⅛
		Christna .10e	6	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		CineFlv	10	2	4	4	4	+⅛
		Circlek .60	9	48	11⅛	10⅝	11	
		ChrtGsPl .48	6	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
		Clarkson .20	7	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅝
		Clarostat	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Clausing 1	8	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
		Clopay .17e	6	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
		Coachmn	7	61	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	-⅛
		CohenHat	6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Cohuinc .12t	23	13	3	3	3	
		Coleman .68	9	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
		ColonCm1		20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Comfoco 2	13	2	36½	36	36	-1
		ComGrp .14		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
		ComMtl .60b	17	6	11⅝	11¼	11¼	-½
		Comdrlnd	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
		CoPsyc .20e	7	32	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
		ComPS 1.62	8	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
		Compec	4	19	6½	6⅛	6⅛	-⅜
		Compoin	28	13	7½	7	7⅛	+⅛
		CompuD	8	85	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	-⅛
		Comsinst		1	1⅝	1⅝	1½	-⅛
		ComsInv	2	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Conchmn .50	5	19	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
		ConcrdF	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
		Condec	4	38	11½	11	11⅛	-½
		Conrock .60	8	1	12	12	12	
		Conroy .12e	6	2	4	4	4	-⅛
		ConsOG	13	304	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	+½
		ConsRef .60	11	18	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+⅛
		Consyne	12	34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
		ContMtl	17	13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
		ContTel wt		31	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
		Cookind .48	15	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	-⅛
		CoopJar .10e	7	16	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
		Cordon	17	55	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
		CoreLab .10e	10	3	18⅛	18	18	+⅛
		Corenco .80	8	3	15	15	15	-⅛
		Cornelius .48	16	12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
		CottCp 83		5	2½	2½	2½	-⅛
		CottCorp wt		48	½	7-16	7-16	+½
		CoxCC	18	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
		CramrE .13t	64	9	4⅝	4½	4½	-⅛
		Crest Foam		1	1½	1½	1½	
		Cromet .50e	6	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
		CrossAT 1.20	12	7	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
		CwnCPt .60r	4	7	32⅛	32½	32⅝	+⅛
		CrownCr	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		CruteR .36	28	16	14	13½	13⅝	
		CrystlO .40e		45	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	-⅝
		CubicCp .28	7	120	16	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
		CurliceB .80	6	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
		CurtisM .15e	5	10	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
		D						
		DCL Inc	13	31	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
		DWG .50t	5	234	6	5⅞	5⅞	
		Damon Cre 4		12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
		Damson	26	148	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
		Daniel .18b	10	16	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅛
		Dataped	8	126	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
		DayMin .20e	16	53	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
		DeJurA .10e		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		DeRose		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
		DelMPr .60	7	71	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅝
		DelWdF .54	13	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅝
		DenTelE	11	61	10⅛	9½	10	+½
		DevCoA	10	105	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
		DevonGp	11	x200	36	35⅛	35⅛	-1
		Diebold	13	6½	6½	6½		
		Digicon	32	4½	4⅛	4⅛		
		Diodes	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛	
		DiaFab .10	16	1	2½	2½	2½	
		Diversey .56	10	29	18	17⅞	17⅞	+¼
		Dialyn .40e	6	99	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+¼
		DomePt	8	6	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
		Domtar .80	21	1	14	14	14	-½
		Donkeny .24	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		Downy .28e	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		DrexUtl 1.32		11	18	17⅝	17⅝	-⅜
		DrsFair .40b	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
		Dunlop .06e	5	78	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-1-16
		DuplxPd .80	6	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		DurTst .20b	9	15	8	7⅞	8	+¼
		Dynlctn .06e	11	47	5	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
		DynAm	6	54	5½	5½	5½	-⅛
		DynelEl	25	17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
		E						
		EAC In	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
		EDG Inc 25c	3	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
		EagleC	44	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
		EarthRes 1	7	81	18	17⅝	17⅝	
		EasonQ .20b	17	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
		EstrnC 1.40p	7	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+¼
		EazerE .24	5	1	8	8	8	-⅛
		Ecolyne .10e	7	15	10⅝	10½	10½	-⅝
		EDO .10e	7	3	16⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
		EgansM .40	7	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
		EnrmhPh .20a	7	30	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
		ElcorCp .12	8	26	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
		ElKose .10r		5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	-⅛
		ElAudD .21t	13	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
		Electros 1	6	33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+½
		ElecEng .28	6	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		Elect Resch		7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
		ElecAm 1.20	8	21	28	19½	19⅝	+⅝
		EnrgyRes	9	46	7	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
		EmstEC .64	5	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
		EsperMf	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		EnvRed .30e	4	2	9	9	9	-⅛
		EnvCh .32	6	18	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+⅛
		EtzLav	5	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
		EvanAr .16r	N	6	16⅝	16	16	
		Executin .27t	15	28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
		F						
		FDIInc .01e	89	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
		FPA Corp		4	5	5	5	-⅛
		Fabind .10e	4	34	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
		FairTex		5	1⅝	1½	1½	+⅛
		FirMob		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
		FairInc .14e	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
		FalconS 1	10	179	40⅛	40	40⅛	+⅛
		FamDolr .16	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
		Family Rec	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		FannyF .50e	6	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
		FeishFab		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
		FayDrg 1.40j		24	17⅞	17	17	-⅛
		FedMart .60	4	5	13⅞	13½	13½	
		FedRlty 1.24	10	9	14½	14⅛	14½	-½
		FedRes		84	5⅛	5	5	
		Felmnt .12e	21	26	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
		Feisway .36	5	x5	10	10	10	+⅛
		Fibrebrd wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
		Fidelco		15	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
		FilmCoA		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
		Filmwy .85t	7	18	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
		FinGen .36b	7	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
		FtCoan .25e	11	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	-⅛
		FischrP .48t	7	20	14⅛	14	14⅛	-⅛
		FstSLSh .12	14	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
		FtchbG 1.44	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
		Flaps	20	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Flagstaff	7	21	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
		FlshNSf .09e	10	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
		Flock		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	-5-16
		FloRck .14	8	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
		FlowGen	6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
		Flowers .60	7	7	10⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
		FlukeJ 10	x19	15⅛	15	15⅛	+¼	
		FlyDlaO	9	101	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-⅞
		Foodrm .40	4	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
		Foodwrn	8	5	19⅝	17⅞	18⅝	
		FoodMk .25e	10	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
		FordCan 5a	5	2200	86	85	85	
		ForestCt .05e	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
		ForestLab	7	26	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
		FoxSteP .50	10	30	9	9	9	
		FrankInRt	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
		FrankNt .36	5	18	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
		Fresnllo .40	86	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
		Friedm .24b	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
		Frightnp .55t	6	35	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+½
		FrontAir	5	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
		FrontAir wt		11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
		G						
		GIT Ind		8	2	2	2	+⅛
		GIT Ind		8	2	2	2	+⅛
		GRICp .42c	14	2	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
		GTI		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
		Gabriel .40	5	18	10⅛	13⅛	10⅛	+⅛
		Galaxy	6	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
		Garan .60	5	18	10	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
		Garcia		4	3⅝	2⅞	2⅝	
		GatesLrJet	4	4	10½	10½	10½	-⅛
		Gaylord .10e	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Gaynor		1	1	1	1	
		GnEmp .16r		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		GenExp	13	78	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
		GnHous	4	7	2	2	2	-⅛
		GnRecTe		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Genpe	6	20	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
		GenSco	7	4	1½	1½	1½	
		GenovDr	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
		Geon Ind		31	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		Gerber	7	14	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
		GiantFd 1a	5	2	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
		GiantYel	83	106	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
		Gladding		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
		Glasrock		19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+½
		Glatfltr 1.80	6	2	35½	35¼	35¼	-⅛
		GlenGer .16	6	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
		GlenDis .44t	7	74	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
		Globeln .60a	5	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
		GloucstE	5	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
		Gldblatt .28	11	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		GoldnCyc	58	9	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
		GoldnW .36e	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
		GoldFld		28	13-16	13-16	13-16	
		Goodrich wt		133	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
		GormR .90a	8	x1	20½	20½	20½	-⅛
		GoutdIT .24e	206	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		GtAmInd	4	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	
		GtBasInP	44	322	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		GtLkCh .28	15	10	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	-½
		GtLkLR .22r	8	5	5⅞	5¼	5¼	-⅝
		Grnman	5	18	3⅞	3¼	3¼	+⅛
		GREIT .40	11	10	6⅛	6

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng



ACROSS

1 Hot-day exclamation
5 The 23d one is famous
10 Food store, for short
14 Smallest bit
15 Sun: Prefix
16 Issue
17 Grouses
19 Capable
20 French possessive
21 Praise
22 Place for wine
24 Genus of auks
25 Number
26 Northern Spy et al.
29 One with a gavel
32 Thai money units
33 Horse gaits
34 Beverage
35 Moslem officials
36 Watered silk
37 French holy women: Abbr.
38 —— Marino
39 Made of a cereal
40 Be stingy with
41 Gives the right to
43 Some are wide open
44 Poker payments
45 Back
46 Engine part
48 Animal
49 "—— Girls"
52 Metallic fabric
53 Item for a whatnot
56 Moslem prince
57 Speechify
58 Italian family
59 Rudiments
60 Courage
61 Arabian coastal vessel

DOWN

1 Card spots
2 Table d'——
3 Greek vowels
4 World Boer
5 Small containers
6 Musical transition
7 "When I was——"
8 Chinese unicorn
9 Having a musky odor
10 One with a choice, in poker
11 Symbolic
12 Miss Lee
13 Brain passage
18 French misses: Abbr.
23 Greek goddess
24 Heights: Abbr.
25 Rose's guardian
26 Humble
27 Idolater
28 Eerie
29 Yells
30 Coeur d'——
31 Aeries
33 Carries
36 Former Russian P.M.
37 Nova
39 German king
40 —— plug
42 Buries
43 One on a quest
45 Right-hand page
46 Appeal
47 Poetic foot
48 Use the phone
49 Eye protector
50 Outer: Prefix
51 Swerve
54 Depression initials
55 Man's nickname

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Clear
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Fog
ANKARA	2	36	Overcast
ATHENS	13	55	Clear
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Overcast
BERLIN	6	43	Rain
BRUSSELS	9	48	Rain
BUCHAREST	—1	30	Snow
BUDAPEST	4	39	Fog
CASABLANCA	16	61	Fog
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Fog
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Clear
DUBLIN	5	41	Showers
EDINBURGH	7	45	Overcast
FLORENCE	15	59	Fog
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast
GENEVA	11	52	Clear
HELSINKI	—8	18	Snow
ISTANBUL	4	39	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Clear
LISBON	11	52	Clear
LONDON	10	50	Variable
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Clear
MADRID	13	55	Clear
MIAMI	21	70	Clear
MILAN	3	37	Fog
MONTREAL	—14	7	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—11	12	Fog
MUNICH	11	52	Clear
NEW YORK	—6	21	Clear
NICE	13	55	Cloudy
OSLO	—5	23	Snow
PARIS	12	54	Overcast
PRAGUE	4	39	Overcast
ROME	16	61	Variable
SOFIA	3	37	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Fog
TEHRAN	8	46	Rain
TEL AVIV	15	59	Overcast
TUNIS	19	66	Clear
VIENNA	5	41	Rain
WARSAW	2	36	Fog
WASHINGTON	—4	25	Clear
ZURICH	11	52	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 7, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF860.15
— (d) Conbar SF600
— (d) Grobar SF638
— (d) Stockbar SF897

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CEF Fund SF4.95
— Crossbow Fund SF24.39
— ITF Fund N.V. $7.93

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $16.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.84

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF373.50
— (d) Canasec SF515
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF73.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF97.50
— (d) Energie-Valor SF90.50
— (d) Usses SF634
— (d) Europa-Valor SF124

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM30.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM75.50

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $19.62
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $54.43
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $18.16
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $34.08*
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $13.72

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Serfy Pac. Fd. Ltd. $36.25
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.42

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $56.08
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $13.57

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF445
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF351

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $101.08
— (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.32

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Ext. SF1.560 50
— (r) Securswiss SF955

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF465.25
— (d) Intervalor SF96.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF406.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF226.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF83.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF96.42

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca O.S Sh. SF32.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF72.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF81
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF112
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF95
— (d) Globinvest SF34.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF32
— (d) Sometac-Invest SF327.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. SF115
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. SF175 50

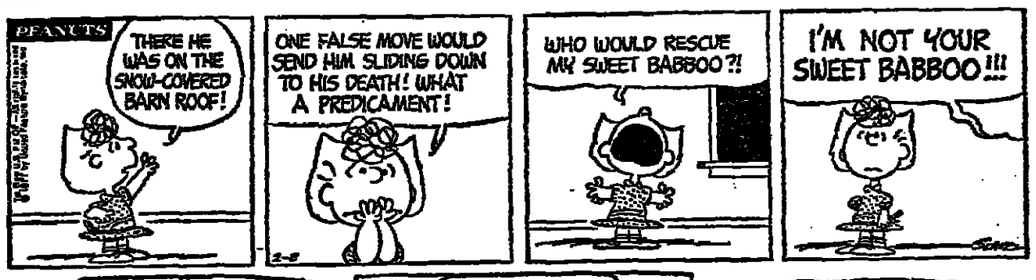
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM14.70
— (d) Europafonds DM27.75
— (d) Unifonds DM16.10
— (d) Unirenta DM40.80
— (d) Unispecial I DM63.50

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $6.93
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (ARIP). $8.23
Austral. Select Fd $1.41
(w) Browninvest $13.94
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1.169
(d) Citadel Fund $2.97
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $905.08
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $8.18
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $13.29
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V. $9.41
(w) D.G.G. $29.44
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $0.92
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.96
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $11.78
(w) Europe Obligations LF1.063
(w) First Intern'l Fd $132.53
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $130.97
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $37.25
(w) Funcelex Issue Fr. SF1.791
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF72.28
(d) Fonditalia $9.69
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins. DM41.92
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.71
(w) Future Australia Fd Aus.$3.21
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. $7.99
(w) Harding Intl. Fd $9.22
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV. $8.946
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobet $26.33
(d) Iocfund $9.77
(d) Interfund S.A. $3.76
(w) Intermarket Fund $122.55
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $23.23*
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.63
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $23.68
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $7.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $6.98
(r) Japan Growth Fund $18.97
(d) Japan Selection Fund $48.73
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $21.10
(d) KB Income Fund LF1.574
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.35
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F. $24.17
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $32.60
(w) Luxfund $19.83
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $39.33
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.22
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.35
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.77
(w) Nippon Fund $50.03
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund $6.31
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $6.20
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.06
(w) N.A.M.P. $60.71
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $32.17
(d) Renta Fund LF1.975
(d) Rentinvest LF849
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.62
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF69.90
Share Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $4.88
(w) SMH Special Fund DM83.20
(d) Saros Fund $310.84
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.44
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $39.42
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $40.34
(w) Transpacific Fund $23.65
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd $3.12
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd $10.81
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.88
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,313.38
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,477.97
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $498.45
(w) Worldwide Securities $53.39
(w) Worldwide Special $3,732.97

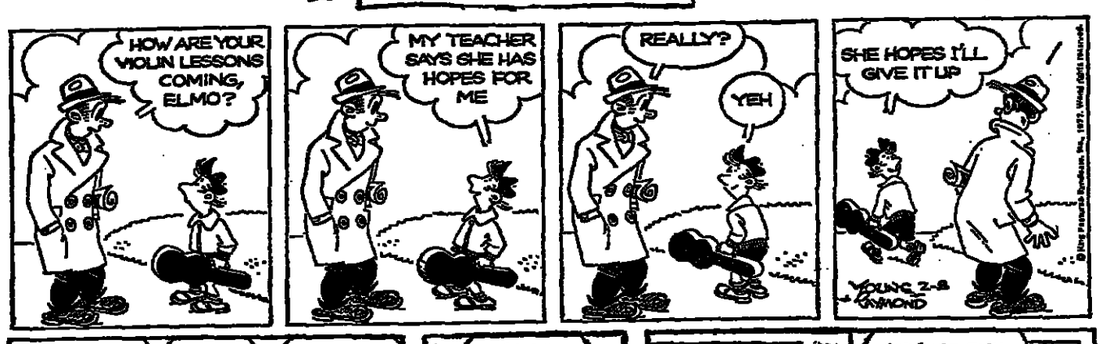
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New. N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



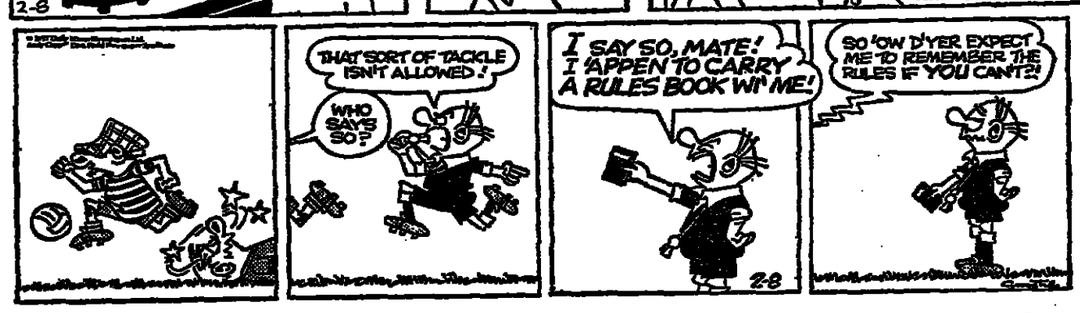
B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FAIRE

WORNC

TEMIKS

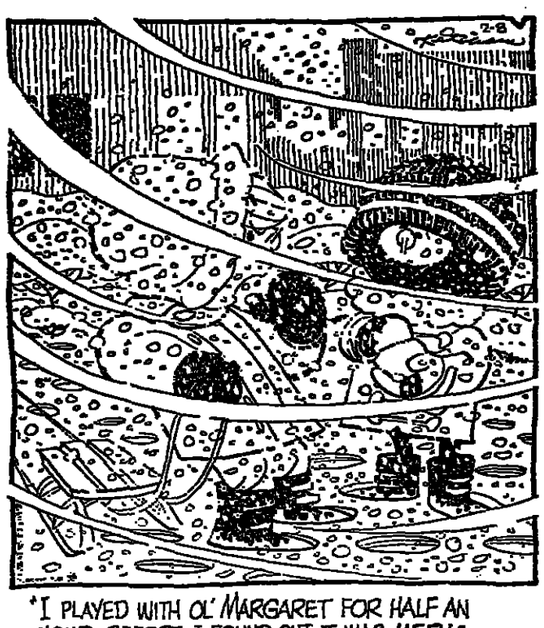
QUETEA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the surprise answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SNARL ROBIN BEHOLD PLURAL
Answer: Washington decorated this and it's still of some value—A DOLLAR BILL

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I PLAYED WITH OL' MARGARET FOR HALF AN HOUR BEFORE I FOUND OUT IT WAS HER!"

BOOKS

KHRUSHCHEV
The Years in Power

By Roy A. Medvedev and Zhores A. Medvedev. Tra from Russian by Andrew R. Durkin. Columbia. 198 pp.

Reviewed by Edward Crankshaw

IT would have been better if the Medvedev brothers had stuck firmly to their main theme, which is an analysis of the impact of Khrushchev on Soviet agriculture and the manner in which his character is illuminated by his reckless and ill-considered interventions—the spectacular ploughing up of the "virgin lands;" the wholesale planting of corn where corn was not meant to grow, etc. Instead, while carefully refraining from proffering even a sketchy outline of Khrushchev's career, they have allowed themselves to touch on matters of international and domestic politics, very oddly selected, with a degree of superficiality quite disconcerting in men so distinguished in their separate ways—the one a Marxist historian of great independence of mind, still living in Russia; the other a biologist whose conflict with authority has driven him to asylum in the West.

What I find particularly disturbing is the way in which these two brave and resolute fighters against the official lie fall so easily into accepting parts of that lie which are outside the focus of their critical attention. Thus, for example, their references to the great quarrel with China, to Tito's reception of Khrushchev's clumsy and disingenuous apologies, to the true inwardness of the notorious "Leningrad Affair," even the very inadequate account of the killing of Beria (and the extraordinary statement that nobody realised what a monster he was until after his execution). All these points and many more besides are so absurdly oversimplified, or plain wrong, that one is driven to despair: If the splendid Medvedev brothers can swallow and regurgitate this sort of nonsense when they are not paying proper attention, it is a poor lookout for the intellectual development of their less sturdy-minded compatriots.

The brothers were, of course, faced with almost insuperable difficulties when it came to collaboration. For Roy still lived in the Soviet Union, liable to police harassment, or worse, at any moment (the original notes and material for this book were confiscated by the KGB) while Zhores had the job of working Roy's agricultural studies, sent out of Russia by means not revealed, into the wider background. There could be no mutual consultations and it may well be that the "political" passages referred to above owe their inadequacy at least in part to Zhores's fears of making things worse for Roy by saying too much.

So do not read this book for anything at all but Khrushchev as an agriculturalist. This may sound a dull subject. It is not. The authors bring out, perhaps more vividly than has ever been done before, the overwhelming importance of the agricultural economy in Soviet Ru the drama of its scanda ures. Stalin bullied, cru starved the peasantry beyond recovery. When something had to be d fast. Khrushchev w enough to respond wh edly to the challenge to meet it; but in fa broke up the logjam.

I do not think the k give him enough credit Heaven knows, his fa multitudinous and colo the nature of some of th and their attendant di told here with enough revealing detail to enli student and grip the reader. By the time Kh was cast down in the a 1964, Soviet agriculture stupendous mess, and ticular shape of the been imposed by Khrus the mess as such wa fault. It was part of th Soviet mess—one extre portant aspect of the inherited from Stalin, trous that nobody but chev was bold enough it squarely and recogn what it was and take action.

One day (in 500 ye perhaps judging by th which the Soviet Unio Khrushchev will be h the man who had the make a clear break fism, to proclaim the Soviet food production biguous terms, to throw Lenin's most imbecile ing contribution to M create an opening to I find it depressing Medvedevs do not realize the importance matters, or to see th relate Khrushchev to torical background or ciate the enduring humanity which brou the transformation of rant, sycophantic, bull into a self-educated and visionary who mad leagues look shabby deemably fifth-rate.

Of course his vision eyed and his statesma all over the place an rogue and bully kept bu But at least he dreamt and marvelous Soviet worked to achieve it; h overweening military place; and with all his and his nonsense abou up with America, he ten, ten thousand, his repellent comrades understandably pulled and who less understan Medvedevs give the of commending for the cratic sobriety.

For the Medvedevs d to me, tend to visit the Soviet Union on pod chev's head. Some of and their conseque however, most entertai posed, regardless of Khrushchev or the So should be most blamed

The book is worth only for one brilliant ch ter called: "Fiasco Obiast." I knew this outline, I shall not sp those who do not by the hair-raising build-u It is as good as a play it should be a play.

Edward Crankshaw thor of "The Shado Winter Palace."

© The Washington

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	H	O	P		A	K	R	O	N		S	C	A	T
H	O	U	R		S	T	E	V	E		T	O	P	E
U	P	T	O		S	O	D	A	S		O	M	E	N
T	I	D		M	E	S	S		T	A	P	E	R	S
		F	R	I	S	K		M	E	S	A	S		
H	O	T	E	L	S		F	I	G	H	T	F	O	R
A	C	H	E	D		R	A	N	G	Y		R	U	E
N	E	E	D		S	I	Z	E	S		V	O	T	E
G	A	R		U	P	P	E	R		L	A	M	E	S
S	N	U	G	G	L	E	D		T	I	M	B	R	E
		N	O	L	A	N		S	H	A	P	E		
A	N	K	O	Y	S		J	E	E	R		H	A	W
L	A	I	N		H	E	A	R	S		P	I	S	A
A	N	N	E		E	N	N	UI		O	N	E	R	
N	A	G	Y		D	E	E	M	S		D	D	A	Y

BRIDGE — By Alan

The winning team in a board-a-match event achieved overkill on the diagramed deal from a recent tournament. Both pairs would have had a top score in a pair event, and each had good reason to think that the board was a victory.

At each table, East opened the bidding with one spade and South overcalled two hearts. One pair reached four hearts as shown after North made a cue bid in spades en route to game. At this vulnerability, West should have considered a sacrifice in five of a minor suit, but he passed passively and led the spade king.

An overtrick can well make the difference between winning a board and not winning it, so South worked hard and came home with 12 tricks. He won the spade king happily with the ace in dummy and finissed in trumps, knowing that East was likely to have the king as part of his opening bid. After a second round of trumps, he played the ace and another diamond, surrendering a trick in that suit.

East won and led the club king, driving out the ace. But the declarer made the rest of the tricks, avoiding a club loser, by the simple process of ruffing a diamond in the dummy and leading all his remaining trumps. East was squeezed in the black suits, and discarded the club queen in the hope that his partner held the jack. This hope was disappointed, and East realized too late that he should have returned the spade jack and not the club king at the sixth trick, removing a vital entry from the dummy.

Making 680 was clearly a fine score for North-South, but as it turned out the overtricks were not needed to win the board.

In the replay, North-South reached four hearts in the first round of bidding, and West reopened with four no-trump. This was a clear demand for suit sacrifice, and the tract was five clubs dou defense would have s three tricks, since Nort a third round of spa tually to promote a tri club jack, but the ac was down two for 300

An interesting point a West's four no-trump b similar positions. When equal length in the mi he does not necessarily take a blind stab at th other. If he is not v which he almost alw such situations, he o to pass whether or not no-trump bid has been This leaves it to partner the suit in which he h length.

The opponents may option of defending trump undoubled, but hardly ever exercise it case four no-trump would go down seve North-South would co points, less than the valu vulnerable game, and the penalty available with best defense, in doubled.

NORTH
♠ AQ95
♡ 109652
◇ A2
♣ 95

WEST
♠ K2
♡ —
◇ 108753
♣ 1087632

EAST
♠ —
♡ K
◇ QJ
♣ K

SOUTH
♠ 84
♡ AQJ874
◇ 964
♣ AJ

North and South were The bidding:

East	South	West
1 ♠	4 ♡	Pass
Pass	5 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

هكذا من الأصل

WHA's Hedberg Sets Goal-Scoring Mark—51 Goals, 49 Games

WINNIPEG, Canada, Feb. 7 (AP).—Playing with cracked ribs and stretched knee ligaments, Swedish import Anders Hedberg of the Winnipeg Jets last night moved ahead of Maurice Richard and Bobby Hull in the hockey record book by scoring 50 goals in less than 50 games.

Hedberg, 25, scored three times in Winnipeg's 6-4 World Hockey Association victory over the Calgary Cowboys to boost his season total to 51 goals in 49 games.

The three goals gave him 11 in the last three games as he moved past Richard and Hull. Richard scored his 50 in 50 games for the Montreal Canadiens in 1944-45 while Hull did it for Winnipeg in 1974-75.

Hedberg, a former member of the Swedish national team, signed with the Jets in 1974 and won rookie of the year honors that season. He was named the WHA's first all-star right wing in each of his first two seasons as he topped the 50-goal mark both times.

"It's fine when they look in the record books," said Hedberg, "but I see Rocket Richard and I see Bobby Hull and they'll know who is Anders Hedberg."

Hedberg was playing in his fourth game after missing two games with the cracked ribs. He said he thought his chances of setting the record against the Cowboys had decreased to nil when he was pinned between two Calgary defenders in the second period and stretched the knee ligaments.

The Swedish right-wing was helped to the dressing-room where he was heavily taped. He did not return to begin the third period but appeared at the Jets' bench with about 19 minutes left in the game.

He scored his 50th goal at 11:21 of the period and his 51th goal into an empty net at 19:59.

"After I was hurt, I didn't think there was any way I could get the 50," Hedberg said. "I knew I couldn't skate as well as I should, but everything I shot went in."

Hedberg managed the three goals in eight shots and increased his WHA scoring lead to six points over Quebec's Real Cloutier. Hedberg has 41 assists to go with his 51 goals for 92 points.

"I got a very special feeling from the fans as soon as we came on ice to start the game," Hedberg said. "It was like they expected something from me and it helped me concentrate and I know it helped me get the record."

Associated Press.

COOLER HEADS DON'T PREVAIL—Late in the second period in game in Atlanta, the Flames, in light jerseys, and Bruins begin a mini-war. There were five penalties called.

Prize-Winning Performance For Actor Newman in Ferrari

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP).—"This is a much bigger feeling than getting an Oscar," American actor Paul Newman said after his Ferrari team finished fifth in the 24 Hours of Daytona endurance race won by the Porsche Carrera of three Americans.

After rejecting requests for interviews all week, Newman finally agreed to talk to a reporter for the Florida Times-Union after the race yesterday. He even removed the sun glasses he perpetually wore in public here.

Leaning back against the battle-scarred red Ferrari Daytona he shared with veteran racers Milt Minter and Elliott Forbes-Robinson, he spoke of the thrill of a job well done.

Newman looked every bit the racer as he did in his movie "Winning" which got him interested in motor sports.

"I thought it would be more difficult, but I'm still fresh," said the white-haired 51-year-old Newman. "Would I like to do it again? You bet your life!"

But he said amateur racing, in which he won a national championship last year, is better for him because it is not as public.

"In an amateur race, I don't have to get out of the car and worry about all those instamatic cameras," he said. "That's my problem."

He drove three-hour shifts in rotation with his experienced teammates.

"I drove the graveyard shift, midnight to 3 a.m., because I was the low man on the totem pole," Newman said. "I was surprised at night driving because it is actually easier. I think it's a psychological thing. You think you have to go slower, but you don't."

The only problem for the Ferrari was overheating trouble that developed toward the end of the race. "We had to nurse it, but we made it," Newman said proudly.

At the end, Newman and a huge crowd, larger than the group awaiting Hurley Haywood, John Graves and Dave Helmick in victory circle, were on hand to greet Forbes-Robinson, who handled the last shift.

But it was a trouble-free performance that put the Porsche Carrera in the winner's circle. "The car ran peerlessly," said Graves, 35. "In review, it was a perfect race."

Haywood, 29, whose victory was his third in this endurance contest, said that other than a slight wheel vibration the car had no problems at all.

"The car ran like a Swiss watch," said Haywood. They took the lead in their underdog machine just before the 21-hour mark on the 3.84-mile road course at Daytona International Speedway.

They finished more than two laps ahead of a more powerful Turbo Porsche 935 driven by Italians Martino Finotto, Carlo Facetti and Camathias Romeo.

The third-place car was another Turbo Porsche 935, driven by Reinhold Joest and Albrecht Krebs of West Germany and Bob Wollek of France, who had led the race on several occasions.

AP.

Paul Newman
. . . shows endurance.

Decathlon Champion Jenner Voted Best Amateur in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7 (AP).—Olympic decathlon winner Bruce Jenner was named today as winner of the James E. Sullivan Trophy, symbolic of the nation's outstanding amateur athlete, for 1976 as selected by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Jenner, 27, who now lives in Malibu, Calif., and acts in movies and television, gained 4,017 points. Olympic swimmer John Naber, 21, finished second with 2,314 and figure skating champion Dorothy Hamill, 20, placed third with 1,718.

A mail ballot during January of the AAU board of governors, sports media and past winners determined the outcome. Voting was based on five points for each first-place vote, three for second and one for third.

Jenner earlier earned the Associated Press Male Athlete of the Year Award for last year. He had won the Olympic 10-event decathlon at Montreal with a world record 8,618 points.

At the 1972 Olympics in Munich, Jenner finished behind the Soviet Union's Nikolai Avilov.

Then Jenner won the 1974 AAU title and the 1975 Pan American Games title at Mexico City.

At Montreal, Jenner achieved his personal best in four events, the shot put, high jump, 400-meter run and 1,500-meter run. He equaled his personal best in the long jump and pole vault.

Jenner's final burst on the last 300 meters of the concluding 1,500 event pushed him over the 8,600 mark. Guido Kratschmer of East Germany finished second and Avilov third in the final point standings.

Russia, 2 Others Pay Tennis Fine

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP).—The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, which all staged political walkouts from the Federation Cup women's team tennis tournament in Philadelphia last August, finally bowed to discipline today.

David Gray, secretary of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, announced the three countries had paid $10,000 each in penalties.

"They are now back in favor and may compete in team events all over the world this year," Gray said.

The three nations pulled their teams out of Philadelphia at short notice because South Africa was participating. The ILTF ordered them to pay $10,000 each in compensation to the tournament organizers. Part of the money covers the air fares of their opponents.

The three were told that they would be banned from all team events.

"We have been slow in getting the money," Gray said. "The Hungarians at first paid the air fares but not the rest. Now everyone has paid up. It all ended today when Philadelphia received a check from the Russians."

The three countries are excluded from the next Federation Cup, set for June at Eastbourne, England, but they will be allowed to play in everything else.

College Basketball

Louisville 66, Providence 64.
Cincinnati 63, Marquette 62.
Mass. 95, Pittsburgh 71.
Cortland 92, St. John Fisher 68.
Hamilton 79, Binghamton 70.
Utica 51, Dowling 47.

NHL Stars Snap Losing Drought in Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The drought that has hit parts of Minnesota wasn't just confined to the weather.

While farmers have complained of a lack of rain, the Minnesota North Stars have ever so recently endured suffering of their own—more than four years of nine games without a victory in Chicago Black Hawks' ice.

But, led by Bill Fairbairn's goal and assist, and goaltender Gary Smith's 38 saves, the northern skies erupted last night for the North Stars, who whitewashed Chicago, 3-0.

"I know it's been a long time, but I was more worried about holding our three-goal lead," said North Stars' coach Ted Harris. "Smitty got his first shutout for us and we really needed it."

Fairbairn scored what proved to be the winner only 1:36 into the game when he took a Tom Younghans feed to beat Tony Esposito while teammate Jerry Engele was in the penalty box.

Steve Jensen tallied midway in the period and Dennis O'Brien put the game out of reach midway the second when he scored on a power play while Chicago's Darcy Rota was serving a double-minor penalty for roughing Jensen.

Rockies 5, Penguins 2

At Denver, Wilf Paiement scored three goals to spark the Rockies to a 5-2 victory over Pittsburgh. The Rockies were thwarted by the tight goaltending of Denis Herron and trailed 2-1 after two periods, before scoring four goals in the final session.

Bruins 5, Caps 2

At Boston, rookies Stan Jonathan and Peter McNab scored two goals apiece to pace the Bruins to a 5-2 triumph over Washington. The victory gave the Bruins a 4-0-1 advantage over the Capitals as the teams concluded their season series. Washington has never beaten Boston, having only three ties in 15 meetings in their three-year existence.

Red Wings 3, Canucks 2

At Detroit, Nick Libett's two goals led the Red Wings to a 3-2 victory over Vancouver in a game where Vancouver's Jack McIlhargey was thrown out for hitting J.P. Leblanc on the head with his stick.

McIlhargey put a multi-stitch cut in Leblanc's head when he hit him with 3:03 to play. McIlhargey was immediately ejected and will be suspended from further play until NHL president Clarence Campbell reviews the incident.

Detroit defensemen Jim Nahrgang ended a 2-2 tie at 19:24 in the final period to give the Red Wings, now 15-31-6, their second victory in 1977. The loss put Vancouver at 15-34-6.

Rangers 4, Islanders 0

At New York, first-period goals by Ken Hodge, Phil Esposito and Steve Vickers provided the spark and rookie backup goaltender Doug Soetaert earned his first NHL shutout as the Rangers blanked the Islanders, 4-0. The Rangers' first-period goals came within a six-minute span midway through the period. Hodge beat Islanders' goalie Bill Smith from close in to make the score 1-0 at 10:29. Esposito converted a pass from Don Murdoch during a power play at 13:23 and Vickers beat Smith at 16:08.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	31	10	12	74	208	146
N.Y. Islanders	31	15	8	70	190	137
Atlanta	24	18	11	59	179	167
N.Y. Rangers	19	23	13	51	192	198
Smythe Division						
St. Louis	22	26	6	50	158	189
Chicago	19	27	9	47	171	192
Colorado	16	29	9	41	180	198
Minnesota	12	26	12	36	155	211
Vancouver	15	34	6	36	155	213

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	39	7	9	87	282	128
Pittsburgh	24	21	9	57	170	169
Los Angeles	19	22	11	49	174	170
Washington	16	30	9	41	148	207
Detroit	15	31	6	36	123	190
Adams Division						
Boston	32	17	6	70	209	172
Buffalo	29	17	6	64	188	149
Toronto	25	21	7	57	196	175
Cleveland	16	28	9	41	155	191

Sunday's Games

Colorado 5, Pittsburgh 2 (Paiement 3, Pyatt, Delorme; Appa, Gilbertson).
Detroit 3, Vancouver 2 (Oddleifson, Ververgaert, Nahrgan; Libett 2).
N.Y. Rangers 4, N.Y. Islanders 0 (Esposito, Hodge, Vickers, Polis).
Boston 5, Washington 2 (Jonathan 2, McNab 2, Marcotte; Meehan 2).
Minnesota 3, Chicago 0 (Fairbairn, Jensen, O'Brien).

WHA Standings

East	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Quebec	31	18	1	63	225	179
Indianapolis	25	21	5	55	175	180
Cincinnati	24	25	2	50	222	196
New England	20	31	6	46	184	219
Birmingham	21	32	1	34	187	203
x-Minnesota	12	18	5	45	126	129
West						
Houston	30	17	5	65	193	151
San Diego	29	22	2	60	179	177
Winnipeg	28	20	1	57	234	180
Edmonton	22	29	2	46	144	191
Calgary	20	27	4	44	163	176
Phoenix	21	29	2	44	181	238

x-Team disbanded.

Sunday's Games

Edmonton 4, San Diego 2 (Patenaude, Flett, Morris, Beaton; Burgess, Shymkt).
Winnipeg 6, Calgary 4 (Hedberg 3, Ketola, Ward, Sullivan, Krytkow 2, Driscoll, Evans).
Indianapolis 5, New England 5 (B. Macdonald 2, Thomas 2, Paiment; Webster, Hanesleben, Rogers, Backstrom, J. Carlson).
Quebec 6, Cincinnati 1 (Brackenburry 2, Dube, P. Bordeleau, Tardif, Cloutier; Dudley).

Pistons' Lanier Wreaks Havoc on Kings

DETROIT, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Bob Lanier scored 20 points, 10 in the fourth quarter before being ejected for fighting, to lead the Detroit Pistons to a 130-111 victory over Kansas City in a National Basketball Association game yesterday and a season sweep of their four-game series with the Kings. Lanier had just pulled in a rebound when, apparently irked by the use of a bump from Jim Cleamons, he decked the frightened Kansas City center with one blow and then went after him as he lay stunned on the floor. Both teams, not ejected, converted free throw for the technical foul to reduce Detroit's lead to 111-104 with 6:25 left in the third quarter.

Jazz 99, Rockets 90

In New Orleans, the Jazz held Houston scorer Rudy Tomjanovich to one point, and 3 points from Pete Maravich defeat the Rockets, 99-90. Maravich scored 35 points in the first half, including a 17-point spurt in the first period which put the Jazz in front for good.

Nets 94, Cavaliers 90

Richfield, Ohio, Robert Parmoles) Hawkins tossed in 15 of 21 field-goal tries for a career high of 37 points as the New York Nets ran their current winning streak to three games with a 94-90 victory over the Cavaliers.

Suns 115, Nuggets 104

In Phoenix, Ariz., Paul Westphal and Ron Lee and Alvan Adams combined for 88 points to lead the Suns to a 115-104 victory over Denver. Westphal had 32 points, Lee 30 and Adams 26.

SuperSonics 107, Bucks 99

In Seattle, Bruce Seals scored 20 points in the second half and Fred Brown hit four jump shots in the final quarter to pace the SuperSonics to a 107-99 victory over Milwaukee. Brown and Seals tied for high-game honors with 22 points each.

76ers 102, Lakers 97

At Philadelphia, Steve Mix scored 37 points to ignite a 102-97 victory by the 76ers over Los Angeles.

Celtics 113, Braves 97

At Boston, John Havlicek and Jo Jo White scored six points apiece in a 14-2 fourth-quarter spurt to drive the Celtics past Buffalo, 113-97.

Pacers 111, Bulls 99

At Indianapolis, the Pacers, sparked by the scoring of Billy Knight and Wil Jones and the play-making of Don Buse, routed Chicago, 111-99. Knight, the league's third-leading scorer, scored 23 points, four below his average, while Jones had 20.

Golfer Lietzke Gains Victory And Sudden Stardom on Tour

HONOLULU, Feb. 7 (AP).—Bruce Lietzke, with the aid of a double bogey disaster that struck Don January, made up four strokes on the last two holes and claimed the Hawaiian Open golf tournament as his second victory of the season yesterday.

The hard-hitting Lietzke, who hasn't had a round over par this year, took the $48,000 first prize on a 15-under-par 273 total, including a final-round 3-under 69 on the 7,234-yard Waialae Country Club course.

January, at 47 the oldest man in the field, led most of the day but blew it with a double bogey 5 on the 17th hole, where he put it in a sand trap and took two to get out. He finished with 72 and tied for second with Japan's Takashi Murakami at 276, three strokes back on Lietzke. Murakami had a closing 69.

Lietzke, in his third year on the tour, suddenly has burst into full-fledged stardom with two victories in four weeks; yesterday he became the first $100,000 winner of the season. As a multiple titleholder, he also became only the fourth man eligible for the World Series of Golf, Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson and World Cup champion Ernesto Perez Acosta are the others.

Andy Bean, with a closing 69, was fourth at 277.

Watson, a winner in his last two starts, had a 70 and was tied for fifth at 278 with Steve Melnyk, Bill Kratzert and Honolulu pro Lance Suzuki. Suzuki, who has failed five times to gain his tour playing rights, had the best round of the day, a 66.

Ben Crenshaw, a winner here last year, shot a 76 and finished at 285. Arnold Palmer was 74 for 284. Lanny Wadkins, tied for the lead with January after nine holes of the final round, made a triple bogey 7 after hitting it out of bounds on the 15th hole, and finished with 75 for 280.

Austrian Ski Race Again Postponed

ST. ANTON, Austria, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The Men's World Cup downhill ski race rescheduled for here today was called off because of heavy snowfalls and reset for Laax, Switz., on Feb. 18.

Announcing the new date and venue, the organizers added that another World Cup downhill, originally scheduled for the United States, might be held in Laax the following day.

The race here was originally set for Saturday but was postponed until today because the course was unfit for racing. The organizers decided this morning that it was still impossible to race.

Evert Past Point of Counting Tennis Riches and Successes

SEATTLE, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Chris Evert has won so much money she doesn't keep count anymore. But Martina Navratilova still is adding.

"I think the first few tournaments you win as a pro, you're more excited about the money, but now we're both pretty financially secure," said Evert after she beat Navratilova, 6-2, 6-4, yesterday to take the $20,000 Virginia Slims first prize.

"Speak for yourself," said Navratilova.

"Martina, you are, too," said Chris, who then laughed. "Jeez, you've won $70,000 this year."

"Eighty," corrected the 20-year-old expatriate from Czechoslovakia, who has totaled $85,200 on the Virginia Slims circuit in just one month.

Title for Mayer

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 7 (AP).—Third-seeded Sandy Mayer of the United States upset defending champion Haroon Rahim of Pakistan, 6-2, 6-4, yesterday to capture the $50,000 Arkansas tennis tournament.

Mayer broke Rahim in the second and seventh games of the first set.

"I was a little nervous but decided to hit hard and get out on top at first," Mayer said.

Mayer jumped to a 3-0 lead in the second set. Both players held serve until the ninth game when Rahim broke Mayer, who served two doublefaults in that game. The match ended as Mayer broke Rahim after Rahim had saved two match points.

Okker Wins

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7 (AP).—Tom Okker of the Netherlands held off a third-set rally by Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States and won a World Championship Tennis tournament, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, yesterday.

The Dutch star built a 5-1 lead in the third set before Gerulaitis held his service for the first time in the set after being broken twice, then broke Okker and held service again.

Gerulaitis was within a point of breaking Okker again in the 10th game, but Okker evened the match, then ended it on his first match point with a backhand volley at the net.

Bobsled to Lake Placid

ST. MORITZ, Switz., Feb. 6 (AP).—Lake Placid, N.Y., has been awarded the 1978 world bobsledding championships by a unanimous vote taken at the congress here of the International Bobsledding Federation.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	21	19	.620	—
Boston	25	27	.481	7
N.Y. Knicks	23	27	.460	8
Buffalo	17	33	.354	13 1/2
N.Y. Nets	16	34	.320	15
Central Division				
Washington	29	20	.592	—
Cleveland	27	22	.551	2
Houston	27	22	.551	2
San Antonio	27	24	.529	3
New Orleans	24	23	.462	6 1/2
Atlanta	20	33	.377	11
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Denver	33	17	.660	—
Detroit	31	22	.585	3 1/2
Kansas City	27	27	.500	8
Indiana	24	28	.462	10
Chicago	21	31	.404	13
Milwaukee	15	41	.268	21
Pacific Division				
Portland	35	19	.648	—
Los Angeles	32	18	.647	1 1/2
Golden State	28	23	.549	5 1/2
Seattle	28	25	.528	6 1/2
Phoenix	24	26	.480	9

Sunday's Games

Indiana 111, Chicago 99 (Knight 23, Jones 20; Gilmore, Van Lier 19).
Detroit 130, Kansas City 111 (Lanier 20, H. Porter 18; Boone 26, Washington 20).
N.Y. Nets 94, Cleveland 90 (Hawkins 37, Skinner 17; Smith 19, Russell 17).
New Orleans 99, Houston 90 (Kunnert 17, Lucas 17; Maravich 43, Behagen 18).
San Antonio 119, N.Y. Knicks 98 (Kenon 34, Gervin 23; Layton 19, McAdoo 17).
Phoenix 115, Denver 104 (Westphal 32, Lee 30; Thompson 37, Issel 34).
Philadelphia 102, Los Angeles 97 (Mix 37, Free 15; Jabbar 36, Tatum 18).
Boston 113, Buffalo 97 (Cowens 28, Havlicek 22; Smith 22, Shumate 18).
Seattle 107, Milwaukee 98 (Seals, Brown 22; Nater 24, Dandridge 20).

Archie Moore's Last Fight Settles Argument

'The left hook was sizzling as it struck him in his month.'

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—According to the most reliable testimony, Archie Moore, nee Archibald Lee Wright, A.K.A. the Old Gray Mongoose, is over 60 years old or 63, give or take a decade. When he was light-heavyweight champion of the many-splendored world he used to tell people that he had served on the planet by way of Collinsville, Ill., on Dec. 13, about a month after American voters re-elected Woodrow Wilson because he had "kept us out of war." (World War I, that is.)

Archie was patient with his mother when she said the blessed event had really taken place in Benoit, Miss., on Dec. 13, 1913. "Mother ought to know because she was there," he said, "but that would make me three years old when I was born."

Leaving that minor disagreement aside, we do know that 41 years have passed since Archie, a professional prizefighter, manticled one Poco Kid in Hot Springs, Ark., that it took him 12 years and eight managers to win a championship and that 12 years later he was still defending his title. He was in his 24th year as a pro when he knocked off the floor four times to knock out Yvon Durelle and won the Edward J. Neil Award as the man who did the most for boxing in 1958. Even that, however, was almost 20 years ago. By now, surely, even this timeless gladiator must have settled down to a life of peace.

Not so. From the back country of Nigeria comes a tale of the kid's last fight. The battle took place last Dec. 16 and is described by the winner in a letter to Jack Murphy, sports editor of the San Diego Union. (Archie has a home in San Diego but for the last several years has lived in Nigeria as coach of the national boxing team.)

The letter covers 10 long yellow pages, the size used for legal documents. It is written in flawless script under a heading like this:

A True Story
New Kind of Predator
The "Sand Hawg"
By Archie Moore

After every few paragraphs there are subheads reading, "The Encounter," "Surprising Request," "Absolute Last Plea." This is Archie's story:

Riding through the countryside in his chauffeured Peugeot, he came upon a bridge where men and women were digging sand from the bank of the Ikorodu River and loading it onto boats. "Now," he wrote, "these men and women are tremendously well built and strong. The work is lifting heavy laden pans or tubs of sand on top of their heads, carrying it to the boats or storage piles. The work is very hard, so 'sand hawgs' is the name I give these very rugged people."

Archie wanted a snapshot of the bridge and the scene beneath it, but as he adjusted his camera he heard a voice demanding, "Bring it!" (a Nigerian term, the letter explained, meaning, "Give it to me." The speaker was the foreman, a young man of "five foot eight, well built, chesty, wasp-waisted, appearing to be about 26 or 28 years of age."

Laughing, Archie explained that he had not shot any film, but the foreman "advanced menacingly," saying, "You people come up here to take our pictures and then take them back and ridicule us poor people."

Archie offered to turn over the film, but the foreman demanded the camera. "I began to undignify myself," Archie wrote, "by begging to be left to go my way, and since he refused the film I summarized all he wanted was what he was asking for. As a last try I attempted to hold the sand hawg's hand, as many Nigerian men do, signifying their friendship. He jerked his hand back."

Archie's driver told the guy he was dealing with a former champion. "I don't care who he is," the sand hawg said. "Bring it."

"I brought him a few choice ghetto names," Archie wrote, "then, tossing my camera onto the back seat of my car, I proceeded to 'bring it.' The left hook was sizzling as it struck him in his mouth. The velocity was just a trifle under a .22 rifle's speed. Its tearing ability ripped open his top chopper as one of his front teeth dropped within view.

"Surprise is an important component in competition. He had, to his credit, taken a shot harder than the one that poleaxed George Foreman in Zaire, but he was swaying as if he had drank a pint of white lightnin'. The Ol' Gray Mongoose was on familiar turf. As the hawg rushed blindly, I slapped his left hand down while the follow-up right uppercut to the rib cage nearly cut the smallish Hercules in two. The sand hawg attempted a right swing which landed at the exact moment the whistling hook of the old man's thudded flush into the youth's meaty lower mandable."

There were more blows before "an eerie smile appeared as his glazed eyes acknowledged all the fight was knocked out of him and he wanted to sleep." Now the foreman's followers intervened. A young cop showed up and all principals rode to the police station in Archie's car. The sand hawg spent the weekend in jail and Archie went home with a bruised and infected hand. It couldn't have been his writing hand, for the flawless script remained flawless to the conclusion:

"If a man can bite my fist before I can get it out of his mouth, I'd better stop fightin' in the streets."

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Ireland	£St. 16.50	9.00	Thailand (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
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Art Buchwald

A Winter Warm-Up

WASHINGTON.—It isn't easy to keep warm when the President asks everybody to keep the thermostat down to 65 in the daytime and 55 at night. A psychiatrist friend of mine insists, though, that a lot of it is in the mind and if you can think "warm" thoughts it will help you keep warm.

Buchwald

I'm not certain if he's correct or not, but I'm willing to make my small contribution to the energy crisis by giving you some examples of warm thoughts to think about.

* * *

Zelda walked along the beach. It wasn't easy because the hot sand almost burned the soles of her feet. She found a spot in a cove out of sight of the other sunbathers. After spreading out her beach blanket she started to put suntan oil on her brown skin. Then she took off the top of her Bikini and lay down on the red towel on her stomach. The rays of the sun gently engulfed her body as she started to doze off. Suddenly, a tall bronzed man appeared and cast a shadow over her.

"Is this spot taken?" he asked with a mischievous grin.

Zelda pretended she was annoyed, but in fact she was happy to have company. The man spread out his towel next to her.

"Would you like some suntan lotion?" she asked him. "The sun is awfully hot."

"No," he said. "I'm used to the sun. And if I get too hot I can always go into the clear blue water."

Zelda thought to herself. "I hope we don't get into a heated discussion over where we can go for dinner."

* * *

The Johnsons sat down to dinner. Mr. Johnson was at the head of the table. His wife brought in a steaming bowl of oyster stew and placed it in front of him. He helped himself to some in his plate and then passed the bowl around the table.

"Well," said Mr. Johnson, "what have you children been up to today?"

"I got three A's on my report card," Gerald, his older son, said, "and I made the honor list."

A warm feeling of pride went through Mr. Johnson, as well as his wife.

"Father," said William, his second son, "I have decided to become a doctor. But have no fear. I intend to work my way through college."

Mr. Johnson glowed.

Melissa, his daughter, chimed in, "I was going out tonight with George, but I decided to stay in instead and read the National Geographic. It has a very interesting article on Tahiti, where the temperature rarely drops below 70 and never goes over 85."

"That's nice," said Mr. Johnson as he served himself a slice of sizzling corn bread with melted butter.

"Don't eat too much," Mrs. Johnson warned, "because for dessert little Ann has a surprise for us."

"And what is the surprise?" Mr. Johnson asked as his face flushed in contentment.

Little Ann said, "I'm going to make everyone flaming cherries jubilee."

"Hot dog!" said Gerald.

When little Ann served her dessert everyone applauded her efforts warmly.

* * *

Renata knew she shouldn't be there. She sat next to the fireplace as Paul threw another log on the fire. The flames shot up, lighting her beautiful face. Paul handed her a glass of brandy which she took nervously. His eyes burned into hers as he said, "Why don't you take off your coat?"

"I should be going home," Renata said. "It's awfully late."

Paul sat down next to her on the cushion and gazed into the red-hot embers. "You know you don't want to go."

Renata blushed, and a strange heat overwhelmed her.

"I guess I don't," she said, touching Paul gently on the cheek. He looked at her and then slowly, gently but forcefully, took her into his arms. The crackling of the logs in the room was the only sound that could be heard except for an occasional sigh.

Well, that should get you or my psychiatrist friend is all wet.

Paris's Lido Moves Show

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP).—The Lido nightclub has been closed for transformations and its show will be moved to a new location on the Champs-Elysées, according to a spokesman. About eight months will be required for refurbishing. Meantime, the show will go on at the "Normandie," a couple of blocks away.

Meta Wilde in a photograph taken by William Faulkner.

Faulkner's Hollywood Love Affair

By Joel Kotkin

HOLLYWOOD (WP).—"It was a wonderful world then," Meta Wilde, 69, says, recalling the Hollywood of the 1930s and '40s when she and the late William Faulkner were lovers. "Hollywood was the garden spot of the world."

Today those same streets are gritty and graceless, and no one feels the loss more than Meta Wilde, who, over the last 40 years, has been an intimate part of the Hollywood community as a script supervisor on dozens of movies. "To walk down Hollywood Boulevard now, I can feel nothing but regret," she says.

After three marriages, her 20-year affair with Faulkner and open-heart surgery, Mrs. Wilde is a survivor. Yet she remains the beautiful, graceful woman who entranced the famous writer.

A large poinsettia farm lined Sunset Boulevard, when Faulkner arrived in Hollywood in 1932. The movie industry was luring some of America's leading writers, including Nathanael West and F. Scott Fitzgerald.

Unlike Fitzgerald and West, Faulkner never grew accustomed to Hollywood and never became part of its legend, although he worked here on and off for nearly two decades.

Most biographers and critics dismiss Faulkner's California period as a bothersome, money-making deviation from his life's work. They prefer to remember the creator of "Sound and the Fury" and forget the many screenplays he devised.

No one during Faulkner's California experience knew him better than Meta Carpenter; now Meta Wilde. With the help of Universal publicist Orin Borster, a long-time friend, she has reconstructed her years with Faulkner in a newly released book, "A Loving Gentleman."

In the Los Angeles apartment that she shares with her husband, publicist Arthur Wilde, she explains what moved her to write about the intimate relationship between her and Faulkner.

"I've decided I'm so near the end that no one else can tell the truth—no one can bring it from the grave," Mrs. Wilde says. "I wanted people to know this side of Bill—to know how sweet and lovely he could be."

Mrs. Wilde met Faulkner in 1935 when both were working for director Howard Hawks on the film "Road to Glory." She had come to Hollywood five years earlier. She had been raised in Mississippi and educated in Memphis. She was divorced. Faulkner was brought to Hollywood by Hawks, who met the impoverished novelist when he was working in Macy's basement in New York. Through Hawks, Faulkner was able to make enough money to keep himself, his crumbling Mississippi estate, his alcoholic wife, his young daughter and his relatives from destitution.

"I really didn't want to start a romance with a married man," Mrs. Wilde said. "That was the way we were brought up. Nice ladies did not go out with married men.

"I guess it was that we were both from home, both exiles from the South in a strange land," Mrs. Wilde recalls. "Bill really had no pitch with me in that sense of the world. We just sort of grew into each other." As their relationship developed, there were weekends by the beach, nights cloistered in hotel rooms, even a social life with accepting friends.

Considered a cold, heartless man by most who knew him in Hollywood, Faulkner revealed his passion for life to Mrs. Wilde. He wrote her love poems, many of them explicitly erotic and full of tenderness. Once during a weekend at the Miramar Hotel in Santa Monica, he spread gardenias and jasmine petals over her bed. "Did you ever know anyone who ever did anything so sweet as that?"

"He used to say he loved me because I was courageous. He never at any time in our relationship offended me. He never hurt my feelings. When someone loved you like that, you have to hold onto it. He was like my beacon light."

He stayed only because the money earned here kept the Faulkner estate alive. His books, now classics, were out of print throughout the 1930s and failed to produce real income until Faulkner won the Nobel Prize in 1949. "He had a tragic life," recalls his friend, Hollywood scriptwriter A.I. Bezzerides.

"Bill was a lonely, frustrated man who wrote because something in him compelled him to write, but he found his writing couldn't support him."

According to Bezzerides, who is preparing a documentary on the life of Faulkner for the Mississippi Television Authority, the Hollywood studios intensified Faulkner's problems by forcing him to work on pap and failing to pay him enough. The studios, Bezzerides charges, "knew he was more than just a writer. In New York they understood that, but in Hollywood the writer is little more than an exalted secretary."

There are those in the movie business who believe Faulkner could well have been one of the great writers for the screen. Howard Hawks, his first and favorite director in Hollywood, says, "Bill did amazingly well. He gave me what he wanted—he gave me good scenes." Now in retirement in Palm Springs, Hawks, in tandem with Faulkner, produced the classics "The Big Sleep" and "Road to Glory."

As for Faulkner and his lover, Hawks says: "She didn't have any particular sense of judgment about him. She was in love with him."

Love for Mississippi ultimately overwhelmed Faulkner's love for her. The writer retreated for longer and longer periods to his Oxford estate. Recognizing the hopelessness of the situation, in 1937, she married pianist Wolfgang Rebner. Faulkner went to her house on the eve of the wedding to bless the inevitable.

Nevertheless, the romance retreated slowly. There were two brief flickerings, one during World War II, after she divorced Rebner the first time, and following her final separation from the pianist in 1952.

After 1953 Meta Wilde never saw Faulkner again, although he wrote her from Oxford and the faraway places fame took him.

PEOPLE: *Project: Hang Gliding From Mount Kilimanjaro*

A 28-year-old Frenchman hopes to set a record this week by hang gliding from the top of Mount Kilimanjaro. Alain Guillou of Paris, a former guitar teacher, says that the Kilimanjaro expedition has eaten up all his savings. "This Kilimanjaro flight will be as good as an Olympic medal for France," he said. Two previous attempts to glide off the 19,000-foot mountain have ended in failure. The last man to try disappeared and was presumed to have been eaten by wild animals.

* * *

Producer Pandro Berman, 71, will receive the Irving Thalberg memorial award at the 49th Oscar ceremonies on March 28 in Hollywood. He produced such films as "The Gay Divorcee," "Of Human Bondage," "Top Hat," "Gunga Din" and "Blackboard Jungle." Special achievement awards will go to the films "King Kong" and "Logan's Run."

* * *

Conductor Leonard Bernstein has canceled a scheduled appearance at a Prague music festival to protest treatment of civil rights campaigners in Czechoslovakia. A spokesman for Amnesty International in Vienna said that Bernstein was to have conducted the Prague Philharmonic at the 1978 Prague festival.

* * *

U.S. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle, leader of the first air raid on Tokyo in World War II, and Neil Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon, have launched a memorial fund for the late Charles A. Lindbergh. The memorial fund will provide fellowships and grants for young scientists, researchers and explorers in the fields to which Lindbergh was dedicated—aeronautic research, medicine, conservation and wildlife preservation.

* * *

President Carter, his wife Rosalynn and daughter Amy attended the last performance of "Madame Butterfly" Sunday night at Kennedy Center. It was a celebration for Amy, who had been baptized earlier in the day. White House spokesmen said they were unaware that the Carters had left the executive mansion. When reporters later asked a Secret Service agent if the President was back in the White House, the agent replied, "He hasn't gone anywhere."

* * *

Tomio Ikegawa docked his 36-foot fiberglass boat Sunday near Golden Gate Bridge, ending a 5,000-mile solo journey across the Pacific from Japan. Ikegawa who left Ehime Province Oct said that his boat had tu over during a storm at snapping the mast. He uprig it himself and jury-rigged mast. "Now I am so happ have finished the thing I wa to do," he said.

* * *

U.S. Communist party le Henry Winston now has honorary doctor of science de The Soviet Union's U.S.A. Canada Institute, which the award, cited him for outstanding contribution to scientific analysis of the prac aspects of the revolutio struggle of the working clas all the progressive forces America against racism and a democratic and social refo tion of society." The institu the Soviet Union's think tan American and Canadian af

—SAMUEL JUSTI

BACK IN UNIFORM Prince Charles of Engl was no sooner out of Royal Navy than he back in the Air Force. cently promoted to w commander, he turned in his new uniform Mon at the RAF college in Cr well where he won his wi in 1971. He is taking week-long refresher cou

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